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JOURNAL; THE ADVERTISER.

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High-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SUN'S

Rising and Setting, till Thursday next.

D's Age	High-Water	Rises	sets
THURSDAY	11	8 after 6	54 before 6
FRIDAY	10	9	53
SATURDAY	9	10	51
SUNDAY	8	11	50
MONDAY	7	12	48
TUESDAY	6	1	47
WEDNESDAY	5	2	46

Days 12 Hours 12 Minutes the 8th.

BOSTON, January 25.
The following is Copy of an Advertisement printed in Hand-Bills, and distributed all over the Town of Boston, the New-England Provinces, and the neighbouring Governments.

At a Meeting of the Merchants and Traders, at Faneuil-Hall, on the 23d January 1770.

The following Votes were passed, viz.
WHEREAS in Pursuance of a Vote on Thursday last, the Body assembled as above-mentioned, repaired to the Houses or Places of Abode of divers Persons, requiring them to fulfil their own voluntary Contract made with the Merchants and Traders aforesaid, with whom they agreed to have their Goods stored under the Care of the Committee of Inspection, to be by them kept until a general Importation might take Place.—And whereas William Jackson, Theophilus Lillie, John Taylor and Nathaniel Rogers, all of Boston, did refuse, and yet delay to comply with the said Requisition:

2. Therefore it was Voted, That the said William Jackson, Theophilus Lillie, John Taylor, and Nathaniel Rogers, in thus refusing and delaying to comply with so reasonable and just a Demand, have abused the Lenity and Patience of their Fellow Citizens; and have confirmed this Body in their Opinion that they are obstinate and inveterate Enemies to their Country, and Subverters of the Rights and Liberties of this Continent: And we think it our indispensable Duty to Ourselves and Posterity, for ever hereafter, to treat them as such, by withholding not only all commercial Dealings, but every Aid and Office of common Civility: Hoping that they may be forever frustrated in this and in every other Attempt to counterwork the generous Intentions of the patriotic Merchants of this Metropolis, and of all America: And we do fervently wish that all who with us are exerting themselves to maintain and secure the invaluable Rights of our Country, may refuse to sell to, buy of, or have any Interchange with the said William Jackson, Theophilus Lillie, John Taylor, and Nathaniel Rogers, not only during the present Struggle for Liberty, but for ever hereafter.

3. Voted, as the Opinion of this Body, That the said William Jackson, Theophilus Lillie, John Taylor, and Nathaniel Rogers, by their Pernity, have discovered a very high Disregard to some of the most important moral Obligations; and by their obstinate Continuance in the Breach of a Contract of so interesting a Nature to the Community, have openly opposed themselves to the united Sentiments of their Countrymen, and as it were, severed themselves from the Commonwealth.

4. Whereas John Bernard, Ja. M. Masters & Company, Ame and Elizabeth Cummins, and John Mein, most of whom being Strangers in this Country, have set themselves in open Defiance to the Body of Merchants and others throughout this Continent, by importing British Goods contrary to the known Sentiments of the Merchants, Freeholders and Inhabitants in every Colony:

5. Therefore Voted, That they have in the most insolent Manner too long affronted this People, and endeavoured to undermine the Liberties of this Coun-

try, to which they owe their little Importance; and that they deserve to be driven to that Obscurity, from which they originated, and to the Hole of the Pit from whence they were digged.

6. Whereas the greatest Part of the Revenue arising by Virtue of the late Acts of Parliament, is produced from the Duty paid upon TEA, and it appearing to be the Determination of the Ministry to continue the said Duty:

7. Voted, That we will each of us strictly and religiously enjoin it upon our respective Families, totally to abstain from the Use of Tea upon any Pretence whatever; and each of us will also earnestly recommend to his Country Customers and Friends, not to buy, sell or use it, until the said Duty shall be taken off.

The Friends to Liberty and their Country's Cause, are desired to paste this up over the Chimney Piece of every public House, and on every other proper Place, in every Town, in this and every other Colony, there to remain as a Monument of the Remembrance of the detestable Names above-mentioned.—[A Copy of the above was pasted up in the Coffee-House at New-York.]

BOSTON, January 29.
IN our last we published a particular account of the proceedings of a meeting held at Faneuil-Hall, until its adjournment on Friday the 19th instant to the Tuesday following. The evident design of this adjournment, tho' not express'd, appear'd to give the delinquents, as they are now called, an opportunity coolly to consider the reasonableness of the requisition made to them, to fulfil their own voluntary contract; and in so doing to quiet the minds of their fellow citizens, who view'd it as a matter of the greatest consequence, before an end should be put to the meeting.

On Tuesday last at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the people again met according to appointment; a greater number than had any Time before appear'd. And the first thing done was to read a letter from a gentleman of character in Philadelphia to another in this town; which was so highly approved of, that the whole assembly by a unanimous vote express'd their desire, that extracts from it might be published in the several news-papers. While this letter was in reading, the Sheriff of the county came into the hall, and acquainted the Moderator, that he had a letter to deliver to him from his Honour the Lieutenant Governor, and delivered the same accordingly. And when the reading of the first mention'd letter was finish'd, the Moderator communicated to the assembly the contents of his Honour's letter to him, which are as follows.

SIR, Boston, 23d Jan 1770.
As you act in the Capacity of Moderator of an Assembly of People at Faneuil Hall, I send you a paper herewith; and I expect from you, that you forthwith cause it to be read to them.

T. HUTCHINSON.
To WILLIAM PHILLIPS, Esq;
As it appear'd by this Letter that the Moderator was directed by his Honour to read a certain paper therein inclos'd, to the people then met at Faneuil-Hall; and they looking upon themselves as a lawful Assembly, conven'd to transact business of consequence to themselves in a lawful manner, and therefore as having a right to continue without interruption, appointed a Committee of three Gentlemen, to peruse the paper and report upon the propriety or expedience of its being laid before them. Which Committee reported that it ought to be read, and then it was read accordingly; and the following is a Copy.

By the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.
To the PEOPLE assembled at Faneuil-Hall.
I should be culpable if I should any longer omit to signify to you my sentiments upon your proceedings. Your assembling together for the purposes for which you profess to be assembled, cannot be justified by any authority or colour of law. Your going from house to house and making de-

* This Letter, which for Want of Room is omitted, will be inserted in some future Paper.

mands of of the delivery of property,* must strike the people with terror from your great numbers, (even if it be admitted that it is not done in a tumultuous manner) and is of very dangerous tendency.

Such of you as are persons of character, reputation and property, expose yourselves to the consequences of the irregular actions of any of your numbers who have been assembled together, altho' you may not approve of them, and altho' it may be out of your power to restrain them.

Therefore as the representative of his Majesty, who is the father of his people, I must from a tender regard to your interest caution you: And as clothed with authority derived from his Majesty, I must enjoin and require you without delay, to separate and disperse, and to forbear all such unlawful assemblies for the future, as you would avoid those evils to which you may otherwise expose yourselves and your country.

T. HUTCHINSON.

Boston, Jan. 23d 1770.

As his honour was pleased to say that the purposes for which the people had now assembled could not be justified by any authority or colour of law, it may not be improper here to insert the original notification, viz.

'The Merchants and all others who are any Ways concerned in, or connected with Trade, are desired to meet at Faneuil-Hall To-morrow being Wednesday the 17th Inst. at ten o'clock Beforenoon, to receive the Report of the Committee of Inspection, relative to the most unaccountable and extraordinary Conduct of Three or Four Persons, some of whom have sold, others removed, and others threaten to sell their Goods that have been stored, in direct Violation of their solemn Engagements to the contrary; and to consider and determine upon some legal and spirited Measures to prevent the Non-Importation Agreement being rendered Abortive by the Machinations of those few Persons, who, by behaving in this perfidious Manner, will most audaciously counteract the whole Continent in the Measures now pursuing for the Preservation of their Liberties.'

'As this is a Matter of the greatest Importance, and the Credit and Reputation of the Trade will greatly depend upon what may be done at this critical Conjunction, it is earnestly desired there may be a very general Attendance.'

'Boston, January 16, 1770.'

The consideration of the above-mentioned paper from his Honour, involving in it the question of the continuance of their meeting, it was calmly considered: after which it was unanimously voted to proceed to the business of the meeting, and the following return was made to the Sheriff, at his request in writing, viz.

Mr. Sheriff GREENLEAF,
'IT is the unanimous desire of this body, that you inform his Honour the Lieutenant Governor

* Making demands of the delivery of property—the reader might hence be induced to believe that the design of this meeting was to plunder the inhabitants; than which nothing can be further remote from the truth: Whoever will recur to the former part of this publication, will easily see that the demand was made upon particular persons, of the fulfilment of the contract which they had voluntarily entered into, to store their goods under the care of the committee of inspection, till a general importation might take place in consequence of orders transmitted after the first of January 1770. Some of them had found means to come at and remove their goods from the care of the committee in a manner hereafter to be made known to the public, and with a declared intention to sell them; and a part of them were actually sold. Hence it appears that the contract was violated on their part; and could not in any degree be repaired, but by a re-delivery of the goods that remain'd, to the committee of inspection. This was the demand: And thus it was clearly explain'd to his honour at his own house. Who then will dare to say, that he intended to give it this colouring, that a very respectable assembly, as they certainly were, of Merchants and freeholders, and other persons of character, reputation and property, had been "going from house to house to demand the delivery of property," and in such a public manner as to "strike the people with Terror!"

nor, that his address to this body has been read and attended to, with all that deference and solemnity which the message and the times demand; and it is the unanimous opinion of this body, after serious consideration and debate, that this meeting is warranted by law. And they desire you to inform his Honour, that they are determined to keep consciences void of just offence towards God and towards man.

Then the Sheriff, desired to be considered, in the light only of the bearer of his Honour's letter, and withdrew from the assembly.

[The further Proceedings of the Gentlemen in Boston, which do them great Honour, and show their inviolable Adherence to the Agreement for Non-Importation; and that their Prudence and Resolution, will make it Effectual, for want of Room, we are obliged to defer.]

A Defence in Behalf of Capt. Joseph Holmes, against John Milligan's Slandrous Publication, contained in Mr. Parker's Paper.

It becomes every Man who values his own Reputation, to protect and defend that of another when unjustly attacked; and more especially where the Stab, like that of an Assassin, is given in the Dark, or under such Circumstances that the injured Person cannot defend himself.—To rescue an honest Man's good Name, from malevolent Slander, I have always considered as a mark of Humanity; and that Sentiment it is, that now calls me to execute this friendly Office.

The Publication of John Milligan in Mr. Parker's Paper, charging Capt. Joseph Holmes with Perjury, I take to be a most extraordinary Effort of the malicious Spirit of a disappointed Adversary; and at the same Time that it discovers the Depravity of his Heart, and raises our Indignation against him, it cannot fail to excite our Compassion for the Man he injures.

This Charge is handed to the World at a Time when Capt. Holmes is absent on a Voyage to Sea. Why it was deferred till he said, when he had been here for several Months before, the World will judge.—Could it have been for any other Reason, than that which would induce a Coward to attack a defenceless Man?—while the Slander is circulating far and wide, and the Wound striking deep into his Reputation, he himself is unconscious of it: And unaided by the Information which he could furnish, some friendly Hand is left to shield his Character from the deadly Blow.

I shall extract, as well as I can, from Milligan's confused Narrative, the material Facts relied on in support of his Charge; and then consider the Evidence on which it stands; And—

(1) It is said, that when Holmes arrived at New-York, he told Milligan that his Goods, and all the Cargo were condemned, with the Vessel.

(2) That near two Years afterwards, one Daniel Small, the Prize Master arrived here, inquired for one Milligan, who he said Holmes had robbed of above 300 Hundred Pounds Worth of Goods, and at last he found Milligan and informed him of it.

(3) There is set forth the Form, or rather Shadow of Small's Affidavit, pretended to have been delivered from his Mouth, unworn to by himself, but attested, as is said, by another to have been his Act.

(4) That Holmes in his Answer in Chancery, swears, that the two Pieces of Velvet were given to him by Small after the Condemnation of the Vessel, and not before, when Kiersted's and De Groves Affidavit both prove, that the Vessel was not condemned when Holmes came from Jamaica.

(5) That Milligan got a Decree of the Court of Chancery, in his Favour for the 2 Pieces of Velvet. In the above Particulars I think is fairly stated, the Substance of every Charge, and Matter of Fact, which Milligan would avail himself of in this cruel Attack upon Holmes.—And I shall take them up in their Order.

The first Fact alledged, namely, that Holmes informed Milligan that the Vessel and Cargo was all condemned, rests upon Milligan's Assertion alone; & as to my own Part, I should be far from believing it merely because he has been pleased to say so. Besides, as Holmes on his Passage had told Capt. Kiersted, that the Vessel was not condemned, and probably was sensible that Kiersted knew that to be the Case; and as he would, by misrepresenting this Fact to Milligan, have exposed the Falseness to Detection, it is not likely he acted so foolish a Part.—He doubtless informed Milligan of the Capture: And whether the Vessel and Cargo had then been condemned or not, it was certain they would be considered, and therefore might all strictly be considered as lost to the Owner.—If the Captors had thought proper to give any Part of the Goods to the Master, as a Favour to him; whether before or after the Condemnation, I do not see any Thing criminal in his holding the Goods as his own. All the Goods on board were liable to Confiscation; They must have been all libelled, and therefore necessarily included in the Condemnation.—It could then be no Injury to the Owner, for the Master, at any Time after the Capture, to take Part of the Goods as a Present; tho' perhaps it might have been an Act of Generosity to have let the Owner in for a Share of it. This in all Probability Captain

Holmes would have done, nay, perhaps, would have given up the Velvet to Milligan, had not Milligan charged him with embezzling and defrauding him out of all the Property that he had on board the Vessel.—After an Imputation so injurious and dishonourable to Holmes; & when he was driven to contest the Matter at large with his suspicious Owner, it is not to be wondered at, that Holmes insisted upon that Right which he was advised by his Council, had derived to him under the Condemnation, namely, that it divested Milligan of his Property, and therefore he had no Right to recover it. If Holmes had generously given up the Velvet to Milligan, it would have been far from satisfying him; for the Object of his Suit in Chancery was to make Holmes account for the Value of all Milligan's Goods, upon a Supposition that he had fraudulently embezzled them.—I believe the World will therefore think that the Claim of this Velvet does not even impeach Capt. Holmes' Generosity, much less his Uprightness or Integrity.

The next Fact is, the marvellous Account given of Small's painful Inquiry after Milligan.—One would almost imagine that the Man came from the West Indies on purpose to seek out the much injured Doctor Milligan, and to convict Capt. Holmes of Robbery. After Small had inquired, and made Inquiry again and again, he at last finds the good Man out, and tells him a Tale (according to Milligan's Account of it) which I am sure could not fail to excite his Attention.—Must he not naturally have desired to reduce this Account to an Affidavit, and by that Means to make sure of his Testimony? And yet, tho' it seems the first Thing Small attended to, when he came here, was to find out Milligan; and tho' he had so much to tell him against Capt. Holmes, yet at the very last Hour; late on Saturday Night, and the Man to sail next Day, this important Affidavit is carried from Post to Pillar, from one Alderman to another; and not a Magistrate can be found to administer the Oath! This Story indeed is told with so bad a Grace, and under Circumstances so improbable, that there is little Danger of any Person's being deceived by it.

Let us however hear what is the Language of this Man's Testimony, when he speaks upon Oath, and for himself; and see how admirably it harmonizes with the Evidence that the ingenious and very candid Mr. Milligan has been pleased (as his Proxy) to give for him.

Mr. Small, as appears by an Affidavit sworn to in Barbados, says, That whereas there was a Report propagated, that an Affidavit had appeared or been produced, supposed or alledged to have been made by the Deponent, charging Joseph Holmes with Claudefinely or otherwise taking out of a Trunk and Box, on board the Brigantine Young Joseph, some Goods or Effects, supposed to be the Property of John Milligan, and that the said Joseph Holmes had converted such Goods or Effects to his own Use; the Deponent deposed, That if any Affidavit to the Purport aforesaid, or any other Affidavit whatever, supposed or alledged to have been made or sworn to by the Deponent, had appeared or been produced, the same was forged and false; for the Deponent positively saith, that he never made or swore to any such Affidavit, or any Affidavit whatever; But on the Contrary, that some few Days before the Deponent left New-York, John Milligan produced this Deponent an Affidavit or Paper Writing, purporting to be an Affidavit, and endeavoured to prevail on this Deponent to swear thereto, which the Deponent absolutely refused complying with; well knowing he could not with any Degree of Truth or Justice, swear to any such Affidavit; Wherefore the said John Milligan seemed much dissatisfied with the Deponent, and did not speak to him until he left New-York. Who would have thought, after what Milligan has said, that Small should ever have made such an Affidavit as this! How the Tables are turn'd! Instead of Small's inquiring for Milligan, it seems Milligan found him out.—Instead of the pretended Affidavit being taken from Small's Mouth, it was fabricated by Milligan himself.—Instead of it's being done late on Saturday Night, it was drawn up several Days before Small went away.—Instead of running after a Magistrate he absolutely refused to swear to it, and that because it was untrue.—Instead of it's being Small's voluntary Act, it seems that Milligan endeavoured to prevail on him to swear to it.—After this, for Milligan, to foist this Paper upon the World, as being in effect, the Deposition of Small, is such a Piece of Disingenuity, as I leave him to reconcile to the Principles of common Honesty. The fourth and principal Point relied on by Milligan, is the Answer in Chancery.

Now it appears that this Answer was filed near 3 Years after the Capture of the Vessel, which is a Circumstance, that in a Mind of the least Candor, would give room for the Supposition, that a Man might possibly be mistaken in point of time, with Respect to a Matter of Fact.—This is to be observed, that in his very Answer he sets forth the Condemnation itself, to have been about the 12th of February 1760; and had he wilfully intended to declare that the Vessel was condemned before he left Ja-

maica, he could not but have known that the Date of the Condemnation, set forth in the Answer, would have disproved the Fact.—He had made no Secret of declaring to others that the Vessel was not condemned when he came away; nay it appears from Luke Kiersted's Deposition, that he heard Holmes say it was reported he had sworn false in his Answer, but he denied it, and said he intended to swear that the Vessel was libelled at Jamaica, before he left that Place, and that thro' Mistake it was put condemned in his Answer.—This shews an ingenuousness of Mind; The Mistake in point of Clerkship, might easily have happened, and by the least Inattention it might have escaped his Notice.

As the Answer is set forth in Doctor Milligan's Paper, it would seem as if Capt. Holmes, when he speaks of the Property being altered by the Condemnation; meant to argue this Change of Property, merely from the Condemnation, as being prior to the Gift of the Goods to him; and so would leave Holmes without Excuse, as making this Falseness the Foundation of his Defence.—But this is giving the Answer a very false Completion; For what is said about the two Pieces of Velvet being made a Present to him after Condemnation, is a Clause in the Answer, quite independent of that, in which the Condemnation or Sentence is set forth; and in another distinct Clause, the Answer asserts, That Holmes was advised, that by the Sentence and Condemnation aforesaid, the Property became altered. Now the Condemnation here spoken of, is the Sentence of the 12th of February, particularly referred to in the Answer; and under that it is, (without any Relation to the Circumstance of the Gift's being prior or subsequent to the Condemnation) that Holmes insisted the Property was altered, and not because the Goods were given to him after Condemnation; so that this being plainly no Part of the Argument on which he founded his Claim to the Goods, it must have appeared as a Matter of no Moment to him; it is mentioned in the Answer rather as an occasional or accidental Circumstance, than urged as a Point of any Importance: And hence by some Means this immaterial Mistake has happened.

The last Point is the Chancellor's Decree in Favour of Milligan, for the two Pieces of Velvet; and this perhaps may be Matter of Boasting to him.—What the Principles of the Decree were, I know not, but it is not improbable to suppose the Decree might have been founded on this Principle; That the Velvet being given up by the Captors, and the Property being confessed to be Milligan's, he ought in Equity to have the Benefit of what was saved from the Effect of the Condemnation; whether given up before or after Sentence: If so, then there is nothing in the Decree that carries the least Reflection against Holmes.

After having considered and refuted the above several particular Charges, I shall conclude with observing, how strongly Milligan's History of his Proceedings, after the Decree, militate against himself, and tend to shew that this Charge of Perjury must be groundless.—Never was a Man persecuted with so vindictive and implacable a Spirit!—Neither the Integrity of two Grand Juries; the Opinion of the Attorney-General, nor the final Judgment of 3 Arbitrators, it seems can save him!—Can there be a higher Testimony of a Man's Innocence, than that of two Grand Juries refusing to Indict, when a Complaint was made and pursued by so industrious a Prosecutor? The Attorney-General gave the Matter the soft Epithet of a small Mistake.—Holmes did not appear to him as a Man guilty of villainous Perjury; otherwise I am sure the Duty of his Office, and his known Regard to it, would have prompted him to make an Example of so atrocious an Offender.—Neither was he in the Judgment of the Arbitrators, that Villain, who had falsely sworn Milligan out of Hundreds of Pounds,—for they determined in his Favour against Milligan.—These are so many honourable Testimonies of Capt. Holmes's Innocence, it is charitably hoped little Credit will be given to Milligan's laboured Essay to blacken and defame him.—The Attempt, supported as it is, in some Parts, by the most palpable Falseness, and in others by the grossest Misrepresentations, defeats itself, by a Reference to the above few singular Truths which accompany it.

The Reader will permit me to make this Apology for the Defence I now publish; That it cannot be supposed to be perfect, for want of Information from Capt. Holmes.—It is thought however to be abundantly sufficient to refute the Slander, even with those who are Strangers to Capt. Holmes's Character, and much more so, with those to whom he is known.—He has always maintained the Reputation of an honest Man, and is now employed in the Service of one of the most reputable Merchants in this City.—And I shall be very happy, if in the Judgment of others, it may be thought I have blasted this insidious Design to ruin him. My Intention is not to retort upon Milligan; but if he has any Delicacy, I suspect he must feel a pointed Arrow—of his Calumny, stick in his own Breast, when he considers the Light in which he must appear to the

World, in the unfair—To his credit, till he can be exposed. [The foregoing Paper, was last, upon the 10th of that Piece]

S I R,

As an Account of Mr. Parker's has at present I think it need Account. I would advise of that Matter as take Time, relative to the Corpore

Gaius's Paper men of this Country, for Learning on the Comm which had for Repeal of the Liberty over and as a Mon British Parliam thy Patriots, since the repe easiness to a jority of the tion. The o loyal and law brage of Disj jecty, the Right 18th Constituti of the 28 Rep British Govern the Pole, und Inult upon t considering h selves by such with no fort flection inten selves as the I slave the Peop great Injury

—a just Aversion; as as these only Soldiers were thing against d, mult eche have been mo

However, b the Mistake, a FOLE,—whic the temporary haps have been tural Decay; could not but c Freedom and c This idea, whe bility, was pre the Approbatio last Application mer, lately del it was thought that tho' the C which, if they making themf not have object erected without it will, after t Promoters of the willing to fix it the End, it was The Business w Expedient was Land, 12 Feet near the Place private Property pose. Here a Pitch Pine Mast with Iron Bars, Rivets and laid Mast for about were driven larg small Distances, the Bars were n in the same Man ven as full of l through the Str rated with Ribb and Property, a habitants. It w French Horns p secured in the G and is in Heigh the Top of it w is fixt a Gilt V Sort of Disturba Gentlemen of th the least Offense whom, were pref This Business w

N E

Wednesday Capt. Waddell was drove on first lost her a considerable L

Last Friday Shop-keeper, Way, was bro Rum, Sugar, And the fam Bogart, at the

World, upon comparing Small's Affidavit, with the unfair Representation that Milligan gave of it. —To his own Reflections upon this Subject I leave him, till Capt. Holmes shall have the Opportunity of doing himself fuller Justice in the Matter, than can be expected from any other Hand.

[The foregoing Piece being desired to be inserted all in one Paper, with the Leave of the Author of the Piece in our last, upon the same Subject, we have deferred the Remainder of that Piece till next Week.]

To the PRINTER, New-York, Feb. 7, 1770.

SIR, As an Account of the late Disturbances between the Soldiers and Inhabitants of this City, was published in Mr. Parker's last Paper, which I shall take it for granted, has at present pretty well satisfied the Curiosity of the Town; I think it needless at this Time to repeat any Thing in that Account. Tho' when your Paper will afford Room for it, I would advise you to republish that or some other Account of that Matter, for the Satisfaction of such of your Customers as take your Paper only. I shall however begin where that Writer left off, and recount the Transactions since that Time, relative to the same Subject.

The Corporation of this City, having, as set forth in Mr. Gaine's Paper, rejected a Petition subscribed by five Gentlemen of this City, in Behalf of a great Number of the Inhabitants, for Leave to erect a Pole, *fixed to Constitutional Liberty*, on the Common, at the Place where the other Pole stood, which had formerly been erected in Commemoration of the Repeal of the Stamp-Act, the Triumph of Constitutional Liberty over the Attempts of arbitrary Power to destroy it; and as a Monument of Gratitude to his Majesty, and the British Parliament who repealed the Act, and to those worthy Patriots, both in and out of Parliament, by whose Influence the repeal was obtained; the Refusal gave great uneasiness to a numerous Body, it is supposed a very great majority of the Inhabitants of this City, of every Denomination. The original Design of erecting the pole, being so loyal and laudable, it is surprising it should have given Umbrage of Displeasure to any but the real Enemies of his Majesty, the Rights and Liberties of his Subjects and the British Constitution; yet some ignorant or mischievous Persons of the 28 Regiment, then here, either thro' Enmity to the British Government, or an absurd Mistake of the Design of the Pole, understood, or pretended to understand it as an Insult upon them; and resented it accordingly. —Not considering how much disgrace they brought upon themselves by such an ill judged resentment. —For they could with no sort of Justice have supposed any Insult or Reflection intended against them, unless they consider'd themselves as the Instruments of arbitrary Power, intended to enslave the People, destroy the British Constitution, and do the greatest Injury to his Majesty himself and all his Dominions. —a suit such as these only, we intended to shew our Aversion; against the disappointed wicked Designs of such as these only, we intended to triumph; and unless the Soldiers were such as these, we neither did nor intended any thing against them; and whoever persuaded them that we did, must either have had a mischievous wicked Design, or have been most ridiculously mistaken.

However, by some Means or other it seems, they fell into the Mistake, and found Means once or twice to destroy the POLE, —which tho' in itself a Trifle, and having answer'd the temporary Purpose for which it was erected, would perhaps have been but little thought of, till it had fallen by natural Decay; but being destroyed by Way of Insult, we could not but consider it as a Declaration of War against our Freedom and Property, and resent it accordingly. Under this Idea, whenever it was destroy'd, another of more Stability, was presently erected in the same Place, where, with the Approbation of the Corporation, the first was fixed. The last Application, for Leave to erect the Pole, where the former, lately destroy'd, stood, was by many disapproved; as it was thought the former Allowance was sufficient; and that tho' the Corporation did not now give their Consent, which, if they had done, might have been thought by some, making themselves Parties in the Act, yet that they would not have objected, or been displeased, if the Pole had been erected without any fresh Application to them. Be that as it will, after the Corporation had refused, many who were Promoters of the Design of erecting a new Pole, were unwilling to fix it where the other stood. And yet to answer the End, it was necessary it should stand near the same Place. The Business was therefore for a while at a stand, till a lucky Expedient was thought of and adopted. A small slip of Land, 22 Feet wide and 100 Feet long, an undivided Right, near the Place where the former Pole stood, was found to be private Property, and immediately purchased for the Purpose. Here a Hole was dug, 12 Feet deep, and a large Pitch Pine Mast erected. The Mast was strongly cased round with Iron Bars, laid length wise, riveted thro' with large flat Rivets and laid close together, so as entirely to cover the Mast for about two thirds of its Length, and over these Bars were driven large Iron Hoops, near half an Inch thick, at small Distances, from Bottom to Top. On the upper Part, the Bars were not laid quite so close, but riveted and hooped in the same Manner, and the Wood between the Bars driven as full of large Nails as it would hold. It was drawn through the Streets from the Ship-Yards, by 6 Horses, decorated with Ribbands, 3 Flags flying, with the Words Liberty and Property, and attended by several Thousands of the Inhabitants. It was raised without any Accident, while the French Horns played God save the King. It was strongly secured in the Ground by Timber, great Stones and Earth, and is in Height above the Ground, about 46 Feet; on the Top of it was raised a Top Mast of 22 Feet, on which is fixt a Gilt Vane, with the Word LIBERTY. No Sort of Disturbance happened during the whole Affair. The Gentlemen of the Army had taken a laudable Care that not the least Offence should be given by the Soldiers, many of whom, were present, and neither gave nor received any Affront. This Business was done on Tuesday last.

NEW-YORK, February 8.

Wednesday Night se'nnight, the Sloop Nancy, Capt. Waddell, outward bound for the West-Indies, was drove on Denise's Reef, by the Ice, having first lost her Anchors and Cables, and has received considerable Damage, but was got off again.

Last Friday Night the Cellar of Mr. Williams, Shop-keeper, near St. Paul's Church, in the Broad-Way, was broke open and robbed of a Quantity of Rum, Sugar, &c.

And the same Night, the Cellar of Mr. Nicholas Bogart, at the Ofwego Market, in the Broad-Way,

was likewise broke open, and robbed of sundry Goods; but the Villains were in such Confusion on going away, that they left one of their Shoes behind them.

On Tuesday in three months from Liverpool, and four weeks from the Bay of Honduras, arrived Capt. Palmer, in the Brig Speedwell, he sailed from the Bay in company with Capt. Henry in the Brig Hibernia bound to Amherdam; from whom he parted the 21st Ult. and on the 29th spoke a Brig from Maryland bound to Cadiz in Latt. 36. 23. February 3d spoke a Schooner in Lat. 39. 30. Capt. Stephen Higginson bound to St. Eustatia.

The same Day arrived here the Ship Generous Friend, Capt. Rofs in 4 Weeks from Antigua. He had the misfortune to run ashore about

where he lost his Mizen-mast and received other damage, but happily got off. He saw no Vessels on the passage.

Upon a Motion of Mr. Van Varch, we hear it was agreed in the Common Council of this City, that the Doors of their Chamber shall be for the future left open during the time of their sitting.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, INWARD ENTRIES:

Brig Speedwell, Palmer, from Honduras. OUTWARD.—Snow Milton, Poole, for Cork; Buchanan, Ker, Jamaica. Schooner Polly, Amory, St. Croix. Sloop Joseph, Adams, Tortola.

CLEARED.—Sloop Industry, Rose, to Jamaica and Honduras Bay; Catherine, Cornwall, New-Port Platt; William, Phillips, Madeira; Three Friends, Darrell, Dominica; Little Peggy, Kandell, jun. New-Orleans. Schooner Godwin, Fowler, St. Augustine. Snow Peggy, Hastie, Newry. Brig Charming Patty, Bryson, Dublin; Liberty, Prince, Cuyanne.

THE Partnership of Bolton & Sigell,

being this day dissolved: All those to whom they are indebted, are desired to send in a state of their demands. And it is humbly requested of those gentlemen who are indebted to them, that they will be pleased to discharge their accounts, to enable Mr. SIGELL to settle his affairs as soon as possible.

The business for the future, will be carried on, solely, by RICHARD BOLTON, who begs leave to solicit the continuance of the public's favour: The most respectful attention shall be employ'd to secure the approbation of every gentleman who pleases to frequent the house.

WANTED, A person who understands accounts, and is properly qualified to take care of a cellar and bar: Such a one with a good recommendation, will meet with good encouragement.

AT Ogdens, Laight, & Company, VESUVIUS AIR FURNACE,

Newark, East New-Jersey,

ARE made all kinds of hollow

ware, and other castings usually made at their furnaces; such as forge hammers and anvils, pots, kettles, griddles, pyre-pans of various sizes, potash kettles and sugar boilers, calcining plates, plain and ornamented chimney backs, jamb and hearth plates neatly fitting each other, Bath stoves for burning coal, iron stoves for work-shops and ships cabins, Dutch and perpetual ovens, boiling plates, boxes for carriages of all kinds and sizes, half hundred and smaller weights. As their metal is of the best quality, and the construction of their furnace, manner of working and moulding the most improved; their ware is equal if not superior to any made in America or imported; particularly the metal for hammers and anvils for forges, is excellently well tempered, and found on repeated trials to be in general superior to English hammers, &c.

Any person wanting any of the above articles, may have them from either Edward Laight, at his store in New-York, in St. Georges Square, or of James Abell, near Coenties Market, or of Gabriel and Lewis Ogden, at the furnace in Newark, New-Jersey, castings of any particular kind may be made by applying to any of the above persons. N. B. Bar iron will be taken in payment for hammers and anvils, at market price.

LUDLOW and HOFFMAN,

having dissolved their partnership, desire all persons indebted to them, by bond, note, or book debt, to discharge the same, on or before the first day of May next, to prevent the disagreeable necessity of having recourse to the law.

To be sold by Ludlow and Hoffman,

A Parcel of Bolting Cloths; like-

wise a dwelling-house in which is a convenient large shop, besides three rooms on a floor, and a cellar under the whole house, together with a large storehouse for storing of wheat, &c. barn and horse stable, a good well, &c. with about 40 acres of land, including as much meadow land as yields from 20 to 30 loads of hay, with a common right for fire-wood; situate about one and a half mile from Poughkeepsie town, on the Great Nine Partners road, the fork where the roads from Fishkill, Phillips, and Beekman's Precincts meet; supposed to be the best situation for trade in Dutchess county.

To be sold at public vendue, on

the premises, the first Tuesday in April next, or at private sale any time before, a farm or plantation, situated on Bound Brook (five miles from Brunswick landing, and one and an half mile from the town of Bound-Brook,) in Somerset county, East New-Jersey, formerly in the possession of William Clawson, containing about 150 acres, of very good land, the greatest part meadow, yielding from 70 to 80 tons of hay a year. For further particulars, enquire of Mr. Tobias Van Orden, at Bound-Brook, or Ludlow and Hoffman, in New-York.

THE proprietors of the Susque-

hanna purchase, in January 1768, granted a tax of two dollars on each right, and also in April 1769 granted a tax of two dollars on each right, a considerable part of which taxes have been paid in, and improved for the company's use, and at a meeting of said company January 21th 1770, it was agreed upon and voted that such proprietors as have hitherto neglected paying in said taxes, that they pay them to the committee appointed to receive them, by the first day of March next, and such as shall neglect to pay said taxes by that time, their right is declared by a vote of said company forfeited, and doth revert to said company.

Per order of the said meeting in Jan. 1770.

14 16

SAMUEL GRAY, Clerk.

To the PUBLIC, AN Advertisement having ap-

peared in last Monday's paper, inviting the Sons of Liberty to dine at my house on Monday the 19th of March next in order to celebrate the anniversary of the repeal of the Stamp Act; which invitation not having proceeded from any of the gentlemen who engaged my house for that day; I think myself obliged, not only in justice to them, but also to the public; to give this notice, that several gentlemen as a committee from a great number of other gentlemen, having engaged my house some time ago, for the celebration of the repeal of the Stamp Act on the 19th of March next, I shall not be able to entertain any other company than those gentlemen and their connections who engaged my house for that day.

ABRAHAM DE LA MONTAGNE.

New York, February 6, 1770.

THE friends to Liberty and Trade,

who formerly associated together at Borden's, Jones's and Smith's to celebrate the anniversary of the repeal of the Stamp Act, are requested to meet for that purpose on Monday the 19th of March next, at the house of Mr. Abraham De La Montagne.

Dinner will be served up precisely at two o'clock, and the bill called at six.

TO BE LETT from the 1st of May next,

A House wherein Edward Dough-

erty now lives nearly fronting the Albany Pier, en-quire of John W. Frensdurg.

14 17

To be SOLD, or LETT for a Term of Years, Sundry Lots of Ground situate

lying and being near the Ship Yard, in Montgomery, and others in the Outward of this City, near the Widow Riker's: Any Person or Persons inclinable to purchase, or lease any of the aforesaid Lots, may know with whom to treat, by applying to the printer hereof

14 17

LATELY imported, and to be sold

exceeding cheap for cash only, by JOHN KEATING, at his store between the Fly-Market and Burling's-Slip; a parcel of low priced yd. wide Irish linens, with a variety of other goods among which are,

BROAD-Cloths of different colours, Shalloots, durants & tam-mies. Hair and worsted plushes of different colours. Fustians, silk twist and mohair. Best twist and metal buttons. Broad and narrow binding. Knee garters, silk laces. A great variety of the most fashionable ribbons. Black laces, gymps and bugles. Thread and blood lace. Gauzes and gauze handkerchiefs. Cambricks and lawns. Ghenting and long lawns. Red and check linen handkerchiefs. Check linen, dowlas and diaper.	Table cloths of different sizes. Clouting diaper. Bed bunts of different sizes, Cottons, cotton chintases and calicoes, Persians, taffeties and lute-strings, modes, pelongs & fustians of all colours. Fans or sabbath-day coolers. All sorts of ladies cloaks and Matts. Leather and worsted mitts. Men's, women's, boys, and girls worsted stockings. Breeches patterns of all colours. Hosi's and Bristol shoes. Men's stout shoes. Best New-York made beaver Hats. Best rain's in calks, Good snuff. Lamphack. Log wood and red wood.
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And several other articles, to tedious to mention, with a neat assortment of military in the greatest taste.

Likewise at said KEATING's may be had pasteboard, Wrapping paper, press paper, cartridge do. sheathing do. punting do. and may be had in 10 days a quantity of writing do. all of this country manufacture: Good encouragement to journeymen paper makers, and ready money for clean linen rags.

To be sold, at first Cost, for Cash only, at the House of THOMAS CHARLES WILLETT,

In WALL-STREET,

A Great Variety of black Laces, Trolly, minionet, blond and Brussels laces. Silk stockings, silk and other gloves. Gauzes, flower'd lawn aprons and handkerchiefs. Silk, linen and Barcelona handkerchiefs. Muslins, copper plate linen and cotton for gowns. Striped Lutefrings, fluffs and India lutefring. Black and white crape. Jewel pins, paste buckles, pencils, pocket hooks. Black japaned pins, needles. French pearl, garnet and jet necklaces and ear rings.	India pearl and other neck-laces, Threads and sewing silk, Cravats, stay laces, tapes and Nonpareilles, stay makers trimmings, and fustins of all sorts for cloaks, &c. Best English stays; scarlet cloth cloaks, Sarfent and stuff quilted petticoats, Combs of all sorts, Italian hair powder. Flowers of all sorts, fans, Packing trunks, hat boxes, Childrens shoes: A variety of ready made hats, Bonnets and other fashionable goods, on the lowest terms.
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The business is carried on as usual, and the best accounts of fashions have been sent over by every packet for that purpose.

14 17

New-Jersey, Monmouth, } BY Order of the Honourable January 25, 1770. } John Anderson, John Taylor, and James Lawrence, Esqrs; three of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for said County; That Ebenezer Apple-gate, Benjamin Surphen, Levy Hart, John Tilton, James Dorset, Thomas Ryan, Giles Williams, Thomas Evingsame, Henry Worth, Joseph Taylor, and William Hankison, jun. all Prisoners for Debt in said Gaol; were on the 28th Day of January 1770, qualified to their Schedules of Effects, Pursuant to a late Act of Assembly, entitled, an Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, made this present Tenth Year of his Majesty's Reign, &c.

Now these are to give Notice to the Creditors of said Debtors, that they be together at the Court House of said County, on the 27th of February next, (to shew Cause if any they have) why the said Debtors' Estates, should not be assigned for the Use of their Creditors, and their Bodies discharged from Gaol, Pursuant to said Act.

14 17

POET'S CORNER.

On VIRTUE.

Virtue!—What is it?—Whence does it arise?
 Ask of the brave, the social and the wise;
 Of those who studied for the general good;
 Of those who fought and purchas'd it with blood;
 Of those who build, or plant, or who design,
 Ev'n those who dig the soil or work the mine:
 If yet not clearly seen or understood;
 Ask the humane, the pious and the good:
 To no one station, stage, or part confin'd,
 No single act of body or of mind;
 But whate'er lovely, just, or fit we call,
 The fair result, the congregate of all.
 The active mind, ascending by degrees,
 Its various ties, relations, duties, fees;
 Examines parts; thence, rising to the whole,
 Sees the connection, chain and spring of soul;
 Th' eternal source! from whose pervading ray,
 We caught the flame and kindled into day:
 Hence the collective truths coercive rise,
 Oblige as natural, or as moral ties.
 Son, brother, country, friend, demand our care,
 The common bounty all partake must share:
 Hence virtue, in its source, and in its end,
 To God as relative, to man as friend. W.D.

By Particular Desire,
 For the BENEFIT of
MR. STOTHERD,
 At Mr. Burns's Room, on Friday the 9th of February,
 Will be perform'd,
 A CONCERT OF VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL
MUSIC,

The Instrumental Parts to be perform'd by several Gentle-
 men, who are pleased to patronize the Concert.
 The Pieces to be performed that Evening, are as follows.

- ACT 1st.
 1st. Overture of Bach, Opera Prima.
 2d. Concerto of Avion, Opera Quarta,
 A Hunting Song,—Black Sloven,
 A French Horn Concerto, by Mr. Stotherd.
 4th. Concerto of Stanly,
 Duet on the French Horn,
 5th. Periodical Overture.

- ACT 2d.
 Overture of Saul,
 Select Pieces for four French Horns,
 2d. Concerto of Humphries,
 A Hunting Song,
 A French Horn Concerto, by Mr. Stotherd,
 3d. Concerto of Correlli,
 Overture of Atalanta.

After the Concert, there will be a Ball.

N. B. The Concert to begin at Six o'Clock.

Tickets to be had at Mr. Burns's, and at Mr.
 Holt's Printing-Office,—Price 5s.

Just published, and to be sold at the Printing-Office, at
 the Exchange,

THE
 FRIENDLY INSTRUCTOR,
 OR A
 COMPANION
 FOR YOUNG
 LADIES and GENTLEMEN,

IN WHICH,
 Their Duty to God and their Parents, their Carriage to Su-
 periors and Inferiors, and several other very useful and
 instructing Lessons are recommended,

IN
 Plain and Familiar Dialogues.

By a LADY,

With a Recommendatory Preface,

By the Rev. Dr. DODDRIDGE.

BRIGHT Mortise Chisels sorted.
 Do Former Chisels sorted, from 1-8 to 1-1/2 inches wide.
 Turning Chisels.

Plain Irons sorted, from 1 and 1/2 to 2 1/2 inches wide.
 The above, made of the best Iron, and laid with German
 Steel, superior in Quality and finish, and at a less Price
 than those imported from Great Britain; may be had both
 wholesale and retail,—at

ABEEL and BYVANCK'S,
 Near Counties-Market.

Who have also to dispose of at the most reasonable Rate,
 a pretty large Assortment of Ironmongery and Cutlery, as
 also, the best Powder; a few Tierces of Rice, very cheap;
 Bar Iron. German Steel, Iron Pots and Kettles; Copperas,
 Alum. Brimstone, &c. &c. &c.

TIMOTHY M'Dermott formerly
 of Castle-Dermott in the county of Kildare, and
 kingdom of Ireland, who came to America in the year 1758
 will hear of something very much to his advantage, by
 applying to the printer heretof.

New-York, 31st January 1770.

TO BE LET or SOLD,
 From the 1st of May next.
THE noted house and lot of land
 generally known by the name of the Glass-House,
 where Mr. Taylor now lives; whoever inclines to purchase
 or rent same may apply to James Sacket or Cary
 Ludlow
 New-York, January 31, 1770.

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing
 Work is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for
 Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.

To the Gentlemen and Ladies,

Of the City and Province of New-York.
 WE the Subscribers, now carry on our Business, with a
 Determination to do the principal Part of the Work
 ourselves, and not depend so much on Journeymen, having
 experienced the Effects thereof; we are also determined to
 sell all Sorts of Coaches, Chariots, Post Chaises, Landaus,
 Phaetons, Chaises, Chairs, Carriages, Sedans, and Sleighs,
 with Harness of every Sort, much cheaper than ever has been
 sold by any in this City, and cheaper than can be imported
 from Great-Britain, and warranted equal in Goodness. Also
 Saddlery Work in all its different Branches; Painting, Gild-
 ing and Japanning in the neatest and best Manner, on the
 lowest Terms; and all Sorts of Iron Work relative to the
 Coach-Making Business, with Steel Springs of every Sort;
 all which we warrant for twelve Months. We therefore most
 humbly intreat the Gentlemen and Ladies of this Province,
 to try our present Affection; and shall only desire a Con-
 tinuance of their Friendship so long as we continue to give
 satisfaction in every Respect: We return our former Cul-
 tomers our unfeigned Thanks, and are with due Respect,
 Gentlemen and Ladies, your much obliged,
 And very obedient humble Servants,

ELKANAH DEANE,
 WILLIAM DEANE.
 N. B. Said DEANES are now finishing off, a neat Post
 Coach for Sale, and have also a good second Hand Chair
 to sell; also Neat's-Foot-Oil and Tar, by retale.

TO BE SOLD,
BY John Thompson, in Middle-
 town, in the Colony of Connecticut, two Mills and
 worms, one 800 gallons the other 150, with sundry articles
 belonging to said Mills, or the lot and buildings whereon they
 stand, will be sold cheap.—A farm or tract of land with some
 improvements on it, of 3, 4 or 500 acres, in this or Boston
 government would be taken in exchange: If the farm should
 be deemed of greater value, the odds would be paid in cash.
 The Mills have been but little used, and are good and
 strong:—For further particulars, apply to said
 Connecticut. 13 16 JOHN THOMPSON.

TO BE SOLD,
A House and lot of ground in
 New-Barbados, (or Hackinback) in the county of
 Bergen and province of New-Jersey, together with a grist-
 mill, newly erected, and out houses properly situated: There
 are about three acres of very fine land, the back part thereof
 surrounded by a very pretty stream of water, on which the
 mill stands, it fronts on one side the plain or green, on the
 other side it faces the street; the whole most beautifully sit-
 uated, and capable of being made, at a small expence, a most
 agreeable seat for a gentleman; plenty of small fish are to
 be caught in the brook, in the proper season, and is a
 very convenient situation for a shopkeeper or tradesman of
 any kind. The house is large, built of stone, and may easi-
 ly be made a genteel dwelling. The land is at present en-
 closed in a very handsome pale fence; fronting the plain is
 a very neat house, fit for an office or a store: The mill
 house is large, and a boat of eight cords burthen may come
 up to the dock, along side the mill-house; a few young
 trees, also are on the premises, of the best kinds of apples,
 peaches and plums; and is universally allowed to be the
 finest place (for the biggest) in this country. There will be
 sold with the above said premises, about twenty acres of
 wood land, at the distance of one mile and a half. Any per-
 son inclining to purchase, may apply to SAMUEL B. LEV-
 ISSEKER, on the premises, who will give a good title for
 the same. January 31, 1770. 13 16

RUN-away from the subscriber,
 living in Bedminster township, Bucks county and Pro-
 vince of Pennsylvania, a Dutch servant man, named Adam
 Myer, about 25 years of age, well set, is much scamed and
 disfigured with the small-pox: Had on when he went
 away a blue Dutch made coat and jacket, with a great quan-
 tity of buttons on both: He left me in six weeks after he
 landed, and it is supposed, is gone towards New-York.
 —Also, October 24, 1769.
 Run away from the subscriber, a Negro woman named
 Sarah, about 40 years of age, somewhat marked with the
 small pox, has two teeth remarkably broad; speaks good
 Low Dutch and English, took some clothes with her, and
 had on good shoes tied with strings, and it is thought is
 gone towards N. York: Whosoever will secure the above
 described servant man in any goal so as his master shall
 have speedy notice, shall have a reward of six pound; if
 taken out of the province and brought home, eight pounds
 Pennsylvania currency; and for the Negro woman if she
 is secured in any of his Majesty's goals so as I shall have
 her again, shall have a reward of one pound ten shillings
 Pennsylvania currency, by me JOHN BOS.
 N. B. If either of the above servants is secured in any
 goal, letters are desired to be directed to Mr. Leonard
 Metcher, in Second-Street, Philadelphia. 13 16

THE 106th Half Sheet of the
 Collection of Papers called the *American Whig*, A
Whip for the American Whig, A *Kick for the Whip*, &c.
 being now printed off, which as before proposed, concludes
 the second Volume; (the Price of which in Sheets, to those
 who took the News from the Beginning, and had the first 26
 half Sheets gratis, is 12s. 4d. and to others who were not
 Customers for the News, is 16s. 4d.) And as the Expence
 of the Work has been very considerable, of which a very
 small Part has yet been paid, the Subscribers and others who
 have taken or agreed for the said Collection, and have not
 yet paid, are requested immediately to transmit the Money
 for the said two Volumes to the Printer, and enable him to
 proceed with the third Volume, and complete the Collec-
 tion, the finishing of which he finds it necessary to defer,
 till he is reimbursed Part of the Charge already incurred.
 Those who have lost any of their Numbers, may procure
 the wanting Numbers of the Printer; and those who choose
 to have them bound, may, by sending their loose Sheets,
 have them well and reasonably bound, in such Manner as
 they shall direct.

FREEMAN'S POCKET ALMA-

NACK, for the Year 1770, lately published, contains,
 besides what is usually contain'd in the Months, Eclipses,
 Common Nones, Names and Characters of the Planets, &c.
 The following Particulars, viz. Names and Ages of the
 Royal Family, and of all the Monarchs in Europe.
 List of the Council, General Assembly, Judges and other
 Officers in New-York and New-Jersey. Officers of the City
 of New-York, also of the Courts of Vice Admiralty, Custom-
 House, Post-Office, &c.
 Admiralty Judges of Appeal, with their Jurisdiction and
 inferior Judges. Courts, and Quakers general Meetings, in
 New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut and
 Rhode-Island. List of his Majesty's Forces and Military
 Officers in America. Table of Coins, as they pass in Eng-
 land, New-York, Philadelphia, New-England and Quebec.
 Table of Interest at 7 per Cent a Method of calculating In-
 terest at any Rate. Tide and Expence Table; Table to re-
 gulate Time; Table to know the Wantage in Casks of all
 Sizes; Rules for Measuring Timber and Boards of all Sizes
 and Shapes. Rules for judging of the Weather; Names and
 Reigns of all the King's of England; English Governors in
 America; Packet Boats from New-York to Falmouth, with
 the Times of making up the Mails; Stages and Rates of
 Passage and Carriage, between New-York and Philadelphia.
 Table of Postage to all Places, Laws of the Post-Office.
 Table of Roads throughout all the English Dominions in
 America, with the Distances summed up, and the Postage to
 all Places where Posts are established.

WANTED,

A Gentleman that is Master of
 the Latin and Greek Languages, and some Know-
 ledge of the Mathematicks, and is willing to be a Tutor in
 a Gentleman's Family, may, by applying to the Printer,
 hear of an advantageous Offer.
 N. B. No Person need apply, but such as can well
 recommended and are of unblemished Characters.

New-York, January 8th, 1770.

TO BE SOLD, at public Vendue,
 peremptorily, on the 1st Day of March next, (if not
 disposed of at private Sale before that Time) the Six un-
 dermentioned Lots, situated in Old Town, on the South Side
 of Staten-Island, and bounding on the public Road, leading
 to Perth-Amboy, viz.

- One containing 75 Acres,
 another 54,
 another 140,
 another 54,
 and the other 45 Acres, all in good Fence,
 well water'd, and very convenient for the New-York Mar-
 ket, being within a Mile of the Landing.—In the running
 out of said Lots, great Care was taken in dividing as equally
 as possible, the Wood Land and meadows, as may appear
 by a Map of the Whole, to be seen at the Residence of
 James Lawrence, John Burt Ling, or Joseph Allcocke, in
 this City. An indisputable Title will be given by Charles
 Jandine, the Proprietor, now living on the Premises, and of
 whom may be known the Conditions of Sale. 13 16

Just opened, and to be sold, for Cash or short

Credit, by

CHARLES MEYERS,

A Large Assortment of Woollens and

other Goods, suitable for the approaching Season.

Also, for Cash only;

English Tea, by the Chest, Hops and Bristol Shoes, by

the Trunk, and choice Connecticut Pork — Ready Money

given for Pot or Pearl Ashes, in Proportion to the Brand it

will bear.

N. B. All Accounts still depending with the Estate of

James M'Yers deceased, will be put in Suit, if not shortly

closed. 13 16

EVERT BANCER,

HAS for Sale (reasonable, for Cash) at his Store in Wall-

Street, opposite to Mr. Thurman's, the following Assort-

ment of GOODS;

COARSE, middling, blue, black,

and scarlet cloth, rattenets, shalloons, durans, tain-

mies, Irish camblet, callimancoes, cheet Barcelona, figured

flannels, Prussian stripes; blue, black, and green hair plush,

black velvet vest shapes, black, silk, worsted, cotton and

thread hose; silk and worsted breeches patterns; black silk,

and worsted mitts and gloves; worsted caps, English and

Scotch oznaburgs, brown Russia and white Irish sheeting,

3/4, and yard wd. Irish linen, dowlas, garlicks, princes linen,

tandems, cotton China blue furniture, purple callico and

printed linen; 3/4, and yard wide lawn; best fine cambric,

good black taffety, black and green peeling, narrow bom-

bazeen, black everlasting; brown buckram, fine twist, and

buttons, silk knee garters; 9/4 and 10/4 Flanders bed ticks,

bed bunts, fine and middling cotton check, cotton stripes,

corded and figured dimothy, pistol lawn, table cloths, napkin

and clouting diaper, blue and red spotted lawn handker-

chiefs, silk handkerchiefs, Scotch linen handkerchiefs; rib-

bons, sewing silk, white and coloured thread, shirt buttons,

tapes, needles and pins; ivory and horn combs, entry hair

cloth, shoemakers spinnel, best net twine, brass coffee pots,

with three cocks; small chaffing-dishes, weavers brushes, white-

wash brushes, crutch brooms, hogs snouts, dusters, bouders,

shoe and buckle brushes; square marble slates for hearths,

jamb-tiles, iron backs, gutter skates, cloves, cinnamon, and

sundry other goods; as also a second hand eight day clock,
 that keeps good time. 13 16

ANCHORS,

FROM one to ten Hundred

Weight, made of the very best of Bar Iron, by the best

Anchor Smith in America; equal, if not superior in Quality

to any made in Europe.

A L S O,

Cast Iron NUTTS, for grinding Apples, to be sold by

JOHN ABEEL,

Near Counties Market, who can supply any Gentlemen on

short Notice, with Anchors from 1000 to 1500 Weight.

SUPPLEMENT to the NEW-YORK JOURNAL, Or GENERAL ADVERTISER.—NUMB. 1414

[THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1770.]

BOSTON, January 22,

ON Tuesday last a notification was delivered out to the inhabitants of this town, inviting the merchants and others who were concerned in, or connected with trade, to meet in Faneuil Hall the next day at ten o'clock, among other things, "to consider of some legal and spirited measures to prevent the non-importation agreement being rendered abortive."—Accordingly on Wednesday at ten o'clock, a very numerous assembly met at the Hall, and their first step was by an unanimous vote to appoint William Phillips, Esq; Moderator.

The special reason of calling this meeting was then explain'd by a committee which had been formerly appointed by the merchants to inspect the manifests of the cargoes from Great Britain, and report to them such goods as should be imported contrary to the agreement which they had entered into.—This committee has been commonly called, *The committee of Inspection*.

It is here to be observed, that there were a few persons who had refused to come into the agreement, and had imported as usual; and upon their names being reported by the committee to the merchants at a former general meeting, their attendance was requested, and after divers conferences with the body of merchants, they all, except John Bernard, John Mein, McMillers & Co. consented to have their goods stored under the care of the committee of inspection, till a general importation might take place in consequence of orders to be sent after the 1st of January 1770. The committee had to inform the body of merchants and traders, that a number of those persons had violated their contract; some of them by removing their goods, and others by declaring openly their intention to sell theirs, and others by actually selling.—This was the occasion of the meeting: And as the town itself subsists by trade, and consequently every inhabitant may be considered as connected with it; but more especially as the rights and liberties of the present and future generations so much depend upon the merchants being properly supported in their generous self denying and patriotic agreement, there was perhaps as large and respectable an assembly (tho in Governor Bernard's seat not strictly legalized) as ever appeared in the Hall.

It was now desired for the satisfaction of all present, that the several agreements entered into by these importers might be read, which was accordingly done. As the substance of these several agreements was the same, it is needless to take up room in this paper to insert them all: We shall therefore only recite those of Messieurs Thomas and Elisha Hutchinson; and of Mr. William Jackson: But lest it might be tho't particularly pointed and partial to mention their names only, we shall also here mention the names of the others, viz Nathaniel Cary, Benjamin Green and Son, Theophilus Lillie, John Taylor, and Nathaniel Rogers: Some of whom, for any thing we know, have in every other respect conducted unexceptionable among their fellow citizens.

The following is the report of the committee of the merchants, sent to treat with the Messieurs Hutchinsons, which is signed by said committee, and shews the agreement then made, viz.

THE merchants and traders convened at the Representatives chamber on the 4th of October last, being inform'd by Mr. Nicholas Boylston, that Messrs Thomas and Elisha Hutchinson were inclined to accede to the non-importation agreement of the merchants, and had desired him to acquaint the merchants there convened, that they were ready to meet any committee they should appoint to treat with them, and at any place they might agree upon for that purpose; Upon which we the subscribers were appointed a committee to confer with said Hutchinsons, and to report to the meeting: We accordingly repaired to the British coffee house, where we met the said T. and E. Hutchinsons, who inform'd us that they had in August countermanded the orders they had given for goods to be shipp'd them from Great-Britain, and had no desire to do any thing contrary to the agreement of the merchants; that they had some time before propos'd to the committee, and are now willing to store the goods they had lately imported, and what they might import contrary to the agreement: After discoursing on the proposals they had formerly made of storing their goods till the 1st of January 1770, we told them, the Trade expected their goods should be stored on the same conditions others were; and

that they should remain in the store, until a general importation take place. To this they reply'd, that a general importation might not take place in some years, and that it could not be expected they should keep them stored for two or three years.—After some debate on this point, we inform'd them that all the gentlemen who had lately acceded to the agreement, had stored their goods on this condition; that Mr. Richard Clark had made the same objection, and had propos'd to fix it to a certain day, which was refused, as it was uncertain when the ships would arrive; and in case they did not arrive at the time fix'd, for his goods to be delivered, he would have an advantage of the rest of the trade, who had with held their importations; and in case the trade came into any future agreement, to postpone their importation to a longer time: those who had goods stored would be invited to accede to such agreement: if any of them declin'd, their goods were to remain stored, until a general importation might take place, in consequence of orders that might be sent hence after the 1st of January.—To this Messrs. Hutchinsons reply'd, they did not mean to bind themselves to any future agreement the merchants should come into, but to conform in every respect to the present agreement, and to house their goods under the care of the committee of inspection, on the same terms as Mr. Clark and others had done; and that the tea they had lately imported, should be put into a store of their own at the North-End, and the key delivered to the committee. We then inform'd them, Mr. Clark and others had engag'd not to purchase of any persons who should import goods contrary to the agreement, to which they made some objections; but finally consented: They were then urg'd to sign the agreement, but desired to be excus'd, and declared their intention was in every respect to conform to the present agreement, without any reserve; and to store their goods on the same terms as others; all which the chairman to prevent any misunderstanding, once and again, repeated as the report the committee should make to the trade, viz.

That Messieurs Hutchinsons acceded to the agreement in every respect, and agreed to have their goods stored in a store of their own, to deliver the key to the committee of inspection, until a general importation should or might take place in consequence of orders sent after the 1st of January, to which they consented, and were reported accordingly.

Boston, January
16, 1770.

W. MOLINEUX,
Wm. PHIPPS,
Wm. DENNIE,
EDWARD PAYNE,
A. WELLES.

Mr. Jackson's agreement was reported as follows.
Boston, 3d August 1769.

WHETHERAS I the subscriber have not heretofore joined with the merchants in their agreement for non-importation, and am now sensible of the utility of it; I do now enter into said agreement: And whereas I expect a quantity of goods this Fall, I hereby engage to deliver up the said goods, as soon as they arrive here, into the hands of the committee of merchants, to be by them kept till a general importation takes place, or the merchants at any future meeting shall vote said goods to be redelivered.

(Copy) WILLIAM JACKSON.

These, and the agreements come into by the other importers being read in the meeting.—The question was called for and put, Whether they had severally violated the agreement they had entered into with the merchants, and passed unanimously in the affirmative. And hereupon committees were appointed to wait upon them severally, and desire their attendance; but some of them utterly refused, others were not then at their stores, Mr. Rogers; for a reason he gave, chose to treat with the assembly by written messages on both sides, and Mr. Jackson, tho' he refused his attendance was willing to submit his store to the view of the committee of inspection: And the committee were ordered accordingly, and in the afternoon reported that they found most of his goods open and many articles sold; and further said that Mr. Jackson was ready to treat with any committees.

After receiving the reports of these committees, a motion was made that the whole body orderly and peaceably wait on Thomas and Elisha Hutchinson, and require of them the fulfilment of their contract made by them with the body of merchants: But upon a declaration made by two gentlemen that the said Messrs. Hutchinsons were ready to deliver their teas which they had removed, if required, it was unanimously voted, that the

two gentlemen, with the committee of inspection, wait on them again and take their answer in writing.

While this committee were out, upon the question being put, it was unanimously voted that the whole body, orderly and peaceably, wait on Mr. William Jackson immediately; and five gentlemen were appointed, who only were to treat with Mr. Jackson in his house, if he should please to admit them; and these five gentlemen were not to report to any man the conversation that should pass, till their return to the Hall. The whole body accordingly repaired to Mr. Jackson's house, and returned to the Hall, where the five gentlemen reported, That he had refused to admit them into his house.

The committee of inspection now reported, That they had waited on Messrs. Thomas and Elisha Hutchinson, and that they had assured them, verbally, that they would deliver the teas they had imported into their hands, to be by them kept till a general importation might take place: Upon which the meeting was adjourned till the next day at ten o'clock. The committee of inspection being first enjoin'd to see that the terms of this agreement be complied with in the mean time.

The next day the assembly met according to the adjournment, and the number was larger than before; and the committee of inspection reported that the Hutchinsons had again departed from the agreement, and absolutely refus'd to deliver the teas as they had promised yesterday.

Hereupon the following votes were pass'd, viz.
WHEREAS the merchants of this town in the month of August 1768, taking into consideration the deplorable circumstances into which the Freeholders and inhabitants of the continent of America are bro't, by the operation of divers acts of the British parliament, made with the express purpose of raising a revenue in America, without their consent: And the absolute necessity of every legal and constitutional exertion to be made by every order of men for the redress of grievances by the repeal of said acts, did enter into a solemn and voluntary agreement, each with the other, not to send for or import any goods from G. Britain, only excepted as are mentioned in said agreement, until the 1st of January 1770; and on the 17th of October 1769, the said merchants did renew and confirm the said agreement, and further contract each with the other, not to import any goods from Great-Britain, excepting as abovementioned, until the said revenue-acts shall be repealed.

And afterwards on the 4th day of December last, being desirous of acting with the strictest union of sentiment with the merchants of the other colonies, did conform to their agreement, and finally determine not to import any goods until the act imposing a duty upon glass, paper, colours, and tea, should be totally repealed.

And whereas divers persons, notwithstanding this agreement of the merchants in general, did import goods; but upon application made to them, did voluntarily agree to store the same, and to put them under the care of the committee of inspection, not to be sold or disposed of until a general importation might take place in consequence of orders sent after the 1st of January 1770.

And whereas Thomas Hutchinson, Elisha Hutchinson, Nathaniel Cary, William Jackson, Benjamin Greene and Son, Theophilus Lillie, John Taylor, and Nathaniel Rogers, who imported and agreed as last-mentioned, have violated said agreement, some by selling their goods, others by removing them, and others by openly declaring that they will sell them; and all by refusing to continue them under the care of the said committee of inspection.

Therefore, voted unanimously, That the said Thomas Hutchinson, Elisha Hutchinson, Nathaniel Cary, William Jackson, Benjamin Greene and Son, Theophilus Lillie, John Taylor and Benjamin Rogers, by this their unjustifiable and perfidious conduct, have forfeited all confidence, esteem and favour, from the merchants and others their fellow-citizens and countrymen, having in the opinion of this body manifestly discovered a disposition to do every thing in their power to counteract and make void the united efforts of the whole continent while struggling for its liberties, and meanly sacrificing the rights of their country to their own avarice and private interest, have acted in conjunction with placemen, pensioners, and other tools and dependants, upon a formed and settled plan to entail upon the present and future generations, *Bondage, Misery, and Ruin*.

Voted, That this body will forthwith, orderly

and decently repair to the stores or houses of the said Thomas Hutchinson, Elihu Hutchinson, Nathaniel Cary, William Jackson, Benjamin Greene and Son, Theophilus Lillie, John Taylor, and Nathaniel Rogers; and that Mr. William Molineux be and hereby is appointed and desired, in the name of the whole, each of whom shall and doth consider himself in the same predicament with the said Mr. Molineux, to demand of them, and each of them in the words following.

S I R,

The Body of merchants and traders of this town, at their present meeting, have had before them a report of their committee, wherein it appears, to the satisfaction of all, that you have violated your solemn and voluntary agreement: It is therefore the determination of this body, no longer to confide in your honour, but peremptorily to demand of you, and accordingly in their name, I now peremptorily demand of you, the immediate delivery of all such goods as you have heretofore agreed should be stored: to be deposited in the care of the committee of inspection, and by them kept with equal safety as their own, until a general importation may take place, in consequence of orders transmitted since the 1st of January instant, agreeable to the contract.

Your decisive answer is immediately expected.

After which four gentlemen were appointed to accompany Mr. Molineux, who only with him should treat with the Persons mentioned, in their own houses or places of abode if they should think proper to admit them; and that no report should be made till the adjournment. Previous to the moving of the assembly, which was adjourned to consist of upwards of One Thousand, it was voted to adjourn after the business now proposed should be finished, till the next day at ten o'clock, A. M.

The next day, being Friday the assembly met again according to the adjournment; a greater number than had before appeared and proportionably respectable, amounting in the opinion of the best judges to more than twelve hundred persons.

The committee of inspection now reported that Mr. Nathaniel Cary (who had been out of town before) had declared in writing under his hand that he was content his goods should remain unsold and under the care of the committee until, the agreement of the merchants shall cease, or a general importation take place, which was accepted by a vote, and the committee of inspection were directed to provide a store and receive the goods.

Then Mr. Molineux made a report of his proceedings agreeable to the vote passed yesterday, in substance as follows,

That the committee had waited on the several persons at their places of abode, first beginning with Messrs Thomas and Elihu Hutchinson, who lived at the house of their Father, his Honour the Lieut Governor of the province. The particulars of the conversation, which was chiefly between his Honour and Mr. Molineux, may perhaps be related at another time: It is not a little surprising to hear that it was observed upon this occasion, that a contract without a consideration was not valid in law, while the well disposed merchants throughout the continent considered themselves bound to each other in this instance by the ties of honour.—Upon the whole, it was reported; that upon application to the two young gentlemen, they gave no satisfaction.

That upon reading the vote of the assembly to Mr. Lillie, he said he had nothing left but his life, which he would deliver up if they pleased.—That Mr. Taylor said he had sold all his goods, except a few baize.—That Mr. Jackson's shop was shut; and after knocking at the door he looked out of the window, and said, he should not open the door that day.—That Mr. Rogers and Mr. Green were neither of them at home.—And that Mr. Cary was willing and ready to put his goods under the care of the committee of inspection agreeable to the report of the committee, mentioned before.

This report being ended, the Moderator informed the assembly that he had had an interview with his Honour the Lieut. Governor, who told him that his Sons were willing to deliver the teas that remained unsold, and the amount of what they had sold in money, into his (the Moderator's) hands; and the Moderator declaring that he would be responsible for the same, it was voted satisfactory. And it was also voted that the Moderator be desired when this meeting shall be adjourned, to take an account of the quantity of tea remaining unsold, and report at the adjournment.

There were several other matters of smaller moment transacted at the meeting, and then it was further adjourned till Tuesday (To-morrow) at ten o'clock in the forenoon.—Before which time it is hoped the rest of the importers will quiet the minds of the inhabitants of the town and country, by following the example set before them.

We shall make no particular remarks on the foregoing transactions.—They are related with-

out any conscious deviation from the truth; nor have we the least design to give uneasiness to any one; but to answer what we apprehend to be the most valuable purposes. What may seem to bear hard upon individuals is not said by the publisher of this account, but as it is contain'd in Reports of Committees, and in the Votes pass'd by the body; could not be omitted, without giving a main'd and partial account of the matters that greatly engage the attention of the public. We should have been glad indeed, if such an omission could have been; consistent with tenderness, or even justice to the public-spirited body that have been concerned in these transactions. We think this publication may serve to convince the world, that the zeal of this metropolis for the rights of America is not abated: And that the inhabitants are determined as far as is in their power to support the merchants in their generous plan of non-importation, as the most pacific, as well as the most effectual method at present, to recover our liberties. And we have a further view, to defeat, if possible, the designs of our enemies, who have constantly and we have reason to think do still misrepresent every laudable effort as treason and rebellion, or at least as some express it, "very near the highest crime against the State."

(Left out last Week for want of Room)

B O S T O N, January 15.

Several dogs which have had the symptoms of the disorder that has prevailed among those animals in the Country towns, have been killed in this town: Particularly last Wednesday two belonging to a Gentleman at the south end, one of them had the appearance of madness to a very great height.

P O R T S M O U T H, January 15.

We hear from Dover, that during the storm we had last Saturday, the Bridges and mills there were carried away by the vast quantity of water and ice that came down that River: The damage is very great.

N E W - L O N D O N, January 19.

We hear from Hartford, that last Monday last night there was the greatest freshet in the river there, ever known at that season of the year.

We also hear, that the same flood has entirely destroyed the furnace at Symbury, in the occupation of Messrs. Charles and George Caldwell: Three buildings being entirely demolished thereby, and a fourth that would have shared the same fate, was with great difficulty saved. The damage occasioned hereby is estimated at 12000.

Southold, Long-Island, January 19, 1770.

Some time last week a number of Moon-Curfers were employed in getting on shore the logs and drift wood which came from the main in the late freshet: they discovered a man drowned and drove on shore near Oyler Pond-Point, his flesh much torn off, and nothing to describe him by but his having on two pair of stockings, a pair of shoes, and buckles, which were not mated: Likewise a horse, saddle and bridle, came on shore at Plumb-Island about the same time.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, January 25.

The ship Generous Friends, Capt. George Ross, from Antigua, for this port, arrived lately in our bay, and being prevented from getting up, by the ice, was proceeding to New-York, but unhappily run ashore near Little-Egg-Harbour, where it is feared she will be lost.

N E W - Y O R K, February 8.

An Act for paying the Salaries and Services of the several Officers of this Colony, from the 1st of Sept. 1769, to the 1st Sept. 1770.

An Act for charging the Care of providing for the Relief of the Poor in the Town of Kingston, in Ulster County, upon the Trustees of the Freehold and Community of the said Town, and compelling Constables to execute their Offices.

An Act to amend an Act for the Relief of the Poor in the County of Ulster and Orange, &c.

An Act to amend an Act more effectually to prevent the killing of Deer and firing the Woods within this Colony, so far as the same relates to the Counties of Suffolk and Queens.

An Act to prevent Accidents by Fire in that Part of the Manor of Rensselaerwyck, therein mentioned.

An Act to empower the Freeholders of the Town of Huntington, in the County of Suffolk, to make prudential Orders, for the better regulating, collecting, and paying their sheep, feeding on the Plains, &c.

An Act to raise within the Township of Schenectady, the Sum of £ 250, to purchase a Fire Engine, Leather Buckets, &c.

An Act for the Inspection of Seal Leather in the City of N. York.

An Act for the better laying out, regulating and keeping in Repair, the common and public Highways, in such Precincts in the County of Ulster, as are therein mentioned.

An Act to revive and continue an Act to prevent Frauds by the Advertisement of Pot Ash and Pearl Ash.

An Act to revive and continue an Act to ascertain the Size of Casks in which White Bread shall be packed within the City of New York, and to regulate the Manner in which the same shall be sold.

An Act to establish the Rates to be taken for Wharfage of Ships and other Vessels, &c.

An Act empowering and directing the Treasurer of this Colony, to sue for Duties still due to the late Treasurer of this Colony, &c.

An Act more effectually to prevent Damages by Swine in the County of Orange.

An Act for the more equal Taxation of Estates in Orange County.

An Act for the better Regulation of the public Inns and Taverns in the Counties of Ulster and Orange.

An Act more effectually to enable Persons to recover Debts in this Colony on promissory Notes.

An Act to revive the several Acts therein mentioned, relative to the public Highways in the County of Albany.

An Act to amend an Act for the better laying out, regulating, and keeping in Repair, common, public, and private Highways, on the North Side of the Highlands, in the County of Orange.

An Act to amend an Act to enable the Freeholders and Inhabitants of the Manor of Rensselaerwyck, to elect six Assessors, three Collectors, eight Constables, two Clerks, Pound-Masters, Fence Viewers, and Surveyors of Highways.

An Act to amend an Act for regulating the Sale of Goods to be sold at public Vendu, &c. within this Colony.

An Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors within the Colony of New-York, with Respect to the Imprisonment of their Persons.

An Act declaring certain Persons therein mentioned, incapable of being Members of the General Assembly of this Colony.

An Act to prevent the abuse of Writs and Plaints in Rapine.

An Act to enable the Supervisors of the several Counties of this Colony, therein mentioned, to take Security of their respective County Treasurers, before he enter upon the Execution of his Office.

An Act to revive an Act to prevent the Defalcation of Quans and Petit Jurors, Constables, and other Persons.

An Act to revive an Act to enable the Mayor, Deputy Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen of the City of New York, for the Time being, or the major Part of them, to raise a Tax for mending and keeping in Repair the Public Wells and Pumps in the said City, to the South of Fish Water, and other Purposes therein mentioned.

An Act to empower the Freeholders and Inhabitants of Rykes Patent, in the Manner of Cortlandt, in West-Chester, to elect annually, one Supervisor, &c.

An Act to enable the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen of the City of New York, to raise and pay into the Treasury, the Arrears of Taxes due from the said City and County.

An Act to amend an Act for settling a Ministry, and raising a Maintenance for them in the City of New York, County of Richmond, West-Chester and Queens's County. And an Act to enable the Inhabitants of the City of New York, to choose two Vestrymen, for each Ward, for as the same relates to the Election of the Church Wardens and Vestry men of the City of New York.

An Act to enable all Persons who are his Majesty's liege subjects either by Birth or Naturalization, to hold real Estates, &c.

An Act to prevent Frauds in Barratry, exposed to Sale in this Colony.

An Act for naturalizing Frederick Koofs, John Stone, and 43 others therein mentioned.

An Act to revive an Act for the better regulating the Highways in the County of West Chester, with some Alterations.

An Act for appointing Commissioners to meet Commissioners to fix on a general plan for regulating the Indian Trade. And

An Act to amend an Act, authorizing Persons to settle the Line of Division between King's and Queens's County.

An Act to restrain Hawkers and Pedlars within this Colony, from selling without Licence.

And one private Act.

To be sold, for no Fault, but Want of Cash,

A Likely Negro Man and a Wench,
fit for a Farmer, or any private Family; have both had the Small Pox and Measles: Any Person inclining to purchase them, may inquire of the Printer hereof, or William Harrison, on Little Barn-Island, opposite to Harlem.
N. B. Both young. 12 15

WANTS A PLACE.

A Single young Man who under-
stands, Brewing in all its Branches, extremely well, especially home fine Ale; has been many Years in that Capacity in England. Likewise understands farming in all its Branches; and all Manner of Cattle, especially Horses. His Character will bear the strictest enquiry. Any Gentleman whom this may suit, may please to leave a line directed for D. J. at the Printer's hereof;—any Time this Week or the next. 10 15

ALL Persons having any just Demands
on the Estate of Mary Lashley, late of the City of New-York, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts, to Charles Phillips, or Isaac Marshchalk, to be adjusted, and all Persons indebted to said Estate, are desired to pay the same by the first of May next, to prevent Trouble.
Charles Phillips, and } Executors.
Isaac Marshchalk, }

N. B. The House wherein Mrs. Lashley lately liv'd, is to be let, situate in Old Dutch Church Street. 12 4

RICHARD NORRIS,

STAY-MAKER, from LONDON,

MAKES all sorts of stays and jimpis, turn'd and plain with French and Mecklenburg waistcoats, German jackets and slips, after the neatest and best manner, and at the most reasonable rates. Any Ladies uneasy in their Shapes he likewise fits without any incumbrance; young Ladies are growing misses, inclin'd to calls and risings in their hips and shoulders, he likewise prevents, by methods approved of by the Society of stay-makers, in London: he acquires the first fashions of the court of London, by a correspondent he has settled there. He has had the honour of working for several ladies of distinction, both in England and in this city, with universal applause, and flatters himself he gave entire satisfaction. As he engages his work preferable to any done in these parts, for neatness and true fitting.

N. B. The said Norris cuts whale bone for merchants as others, and sells his bone at the lowest price. He returns his sincere thanks to all his good and kind customers, and hopes their good word will not be wanting to his future promotion. He waits on ladies at any distance, and is to be found next door to Mr. John Cruger, late Mayor, opposite to Mr. Lot's, in Smith-Street, New-York. 10—

New-Jersey, November 24, 1769.

RUN-away the 22d September

from the Subscriber, living in Monmouth County in the Township of Shewsbury, in the Province of New-Jersey; an indentured servant Man, named Walt Clark, born in the Jerseys, about Twenty-four Years of Age a Black-Smith by trade, and underlands farming Business: he is about six Feet high, has black curl'd Hair, and keeps his Mouth much open: He took several Suits of Apparel with him, all of a brownish Colour, some Broad-Cloth, and some thin Stuff; also one striped double breasted Jacket. Whenever takes up the above said Servant and delivers him to the Subscriber, shall have Three Pounds Reward, and reasonable Charges paid, by me

12 15 BENJAMIN JACKSON.

RUN away, Wednesday Night last, from John De Lancy, the Borough-Town of West-Chester, a likely young Man, Portuguese's Fellow, who speaks bad English, about five Feet six or nine inches high; he took off with him a Beaver Hat worn, a Sailor's Cap, a double breasted Coat of fine blue Broad Cloth with Mohair Buttons, a red Duffel great Coat, brown Breeches, three Shirts one of striped Flannel, one of check one of plain Linen, one Pair of fine blue worsted and one Pair of coarse wollen Stocking. Whoever will secure said Fellow that his Master gets him again, or bring him to the subscriber, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, and all reasonable Charges paid by

Jan. 15, 1770. 12 16 JOHN DE LANCEY

FRESH and Important News from LONDON, via Boston.

BOSTON, February 1, 1770.

Yesterday arrived here, Capt. Boden in a Schooner belonging to Marblehead, in but 30 Days from Falmouth in England. From the public Prints we have the following fresh and late Advice.

ITALY, November 8.

THEY write from Barcelona, that a squadron is to sail from that port, the destination of which is a secret. It is affirmed that Cardinal Bernis has devised a plan for the marriage settlement of the Dauphiness that is to be, and an accommodation with the Pope; according to which plan the Emperor Queen is to cede to France the entire property of the towns of Naples, Fumes, and Menin; the Grand Duke of Tuscany is to be put in possession of Corsica, and to resign up to the Pope certain territories in the Ecclesiastical State, by way of indemnification for the county of Avignon, which is to be kept by France.

LONDON, November 9.

We are well informed, that the subsidy of 500,000, due to the King of Prussia at the close of the late war, has never yet been paid, notwithstanding what had been said at that time in public, on a certain occasion, about "the support and honour of the Crown."

The Russians are now in possession of the capital of Moldavia, and when the last accounts came away, were laying siege to Bender, with 30,000 men, which is the last fortress but one till they arrive at Constantinople.

We are well informed that a patent is preparing to create Sir Jeffery Amherst a Peer.

The report of Sir Francis Bernard being to be created a Peer, is entirely without foundation.

Nov. 11. Yesterday morning, at ten o'clock, came on at the Court of Common Pleas in Westminster hall, the trial between the Right Hon. Lord Halifax, and John Wilkes, Esq; when after the Council had opened it, the Right Hon. Lord Temple, Humphry Coats, Esq; Mr. Beardmore, Mr. Phillips, and several others, were examined, in order to prove the manner in which Mr. Wilkes was taken up, and the uncivil treatment he met with during his confinement in the tower, Col. Onslow, in his examination, could not recollect the receiving a certain letter from Mr. Wilkes; but Mr. Phillips, on his examination, produced a copy of the said letter he had received from Col. Onslow himself, which occasioned a laugh throughout the Court. The general charges were admitted by the Defendants, notwithstanding the trial lasted till eight o'clock, when the jury brought in the verdict for Mr. Wilkes, with 4000l. damages.

The Council for the Plaintiff were, Mr. Serjeant Glynn, Mr. Serjeant Leigh, Counsellor Leigh, and Mr. Davenport. For the Defendant, Mr. Serjeant Davy, Mr. Serjeant Nares, and Mr. Serjeant Whitaker.

As soon as the verdict was known in the hall, the too sanguine expectations of the populace appeared to be disappointed, as they expressed their dissatisfaction by groans, hisses, and other marks of insult.

The account given of a pestilential wind that swept away all the white inhabitants of Cape Coric Castle, the Governor only excepted, is confirmed, word for word, by other letters received from the Guinea Coast.

The present and late Lord Mayor, and the six other patriotic Aldermen, who attended the procession yesterday, were received with such acclamations by the public as were never known before, and at night the whole city was illuminated.

Yesterday some extraordinary dispatches were received in town from Gen. Gage, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's land forces at New-York.

Nov. 21. Certain intelligence has been received that the French are fitting out with all expedition, a considerable fleet at Toulon.

We are informed that the seals, with the title of Lord Keeper, had been offered to Lord Chief Justice Wilmot, and that his Lordship declined to accept of them.

We have it from pretty good authority, that Lord Mansfield drew up a bill for regulating the Liberty of the Press; and upon sending it to the Lord Chancellor, to expunge what he pleased, had it returned to him with every line scratched out.

A noble Lord who, has figured in the Eastern part of the globe, we hear, has made a proposal within these few days to government, that if they will supply him with twenty ships of the line, and ten thousand land forces, he will undertake to pay off the national debt in the course of seven years.

From some late orders given, and consequential preparations made, we may expect to see in a short time, our navy in a state much fitter for action than at present. Plymouth, it is said, will soon be the place of rendezvous of a squadron of British ships, the destination of which, however, admits of many conjectures.

It is the opinion of those versed in politics, that before next summer the Mediterranean sea will contain three fleets of the three greatest powers in Europe. But whether in a state of amity or contention, it is left to time to discover.

A very strong and insulting memorial, it is said, is come from France, on the subject of obliging a French ship to strike her colours in the downs. A great number of messengers have been continually going backwards and forwards for several days, and from a variety of circumstances, it appears the French court is preparing to break with us.

Nov. 23. Certain advice is received, of there being a Spanish fleet of twelve ships of the line, besides frigates, now cruising in the Mediterranean sea. It is supposed they are to be joined by the French fleet, which is equipping with all expedition at Toulon. What is the object of these great armaments, must be left to time to discover. But it now appears obviously and undeniably, that our old and natural enemies intend shortly to break with us.

At Ferrol the Spaniards are fitting out all the ships they have there; and at the Royal foundry at Barcelona, all hands are extremely busy in casting of cannon, for the use of the Royal navy.

At the breaking up of a late Council at the West-End of the town, an express was sent to Gibraltar.

By a gentleman of veracity, just arrived from France, we are assured, that the French have at this time 24 ships of the line at Toulon, and 28 at Brest, none less than 50 guns, in fit order for sea on the shortest notice.

Yesterday a full board was held at the Admiralty, at which Sir Edward Hawke, as first Lord, presided; in consequence of which, expresses were immediately sent off to the Commissioners of the several yards of Portsmouth, Plymouth, Chatham, and Sheerness, the purport of which is said to be the getting the ships of war at those different places in readiness for service with all expedition. The Lords of the Admiralty have also ordered several rendezvous houses to be opened in Wapping, and other places, for engaging seamen to man the above ships.

Nov. 25. It is reported, that the intent of a private conference on Wednesday last between a great Personage and the Premier was to determine on some method to draw the E— of C— from the present opposition.

Some say that at the above meeting it was resolved to offer the E— of C— a Dukedom, with the power of appointing a certain number of his friends to places.

But it is asserted, that if the E— of C— should be taken by this trap, it will immediately occasion a breach between him and the E— of T—, who has declared his determination of having no connexion with the present M—.

It is now asserted, that the fleet sitting out for the Mediterranean is intended to protect the Russians in their expedition to the Archipelago, and oblige some folks to observe a strict neutrality, in case they should offer to obstruct their passage.

By a Gentleman well versed in naval affairs, we are informed, that Great Britain is able, at this time, to equip, on very short notice, eighty ships of the line, which will be more than a match for all the shipping France and Spain can fit out for many months.

A correspondent observes, that there is no doubt but France and Spain will declare war against Great Britain as soon as they are able.

They expect, at a certain office at the other end of the town, a rupture soon with a neighbouring kingdom.

Nov. 28. On Friday last a Jew merchant sold by auction, in the Bank, upwards of 50,000l. stock.

We hear that on Saturday was issued out of the Treasury 4000l. being the damages lately given in favour of Mr. Wilkes, against Lord Halifax, and which sum is ordered to be paid Mr. Wilkes immediately.

Yesterday morning, at eleven o'clock, came on in the Court of King's-Bench, before Lord Chief Justice Mansfield, and the rest of the Judges of that Court, the long expected motion, "Whether Samuel Vaughan, Esq; should not shew cause, in a complaint, at the suit of his Grace the Duke of Grafton, relative to the sum of five thousand pounds offered by that gentleman to his Grace, for procuring his son to the reverend grant of Clerk of the Crown in the island of Jamaica."

The Lawyers employed on both sides supported the sentiments of their leaders, which continued till after four o'clock, when Mr. Lord Mansfield, (after observing on the fact and pleadings with great good sense and accuracy) with the unanimous consent of his brother Judges, made the rule absolute.

Lawyers for the Defendants. Mr. Webberburn, Mr. Lee, For the Plaintiff. The Solicitor General, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Ranby.

Nov. 30. We are well assured, that Lord C—m has declared that the Parliament must be absolutely and totally dissolved.

We are assured from undoubted authority, that a great lawyer has declared, if he resigns, or is desired to quit his high office, he never will resume it, even at the intercession of his greatest friends.

The Westminster Petition is signed by 5135 Freeholders, which makes a respectable majority, as very few more than 9000 were ever known to poll at an election for that city.

All the officers in the French army, and navy, who reside here, have received orders to repair to their respective posts immediately.

It is said a demand of a very important nature has lately been made upon our Court by the Empress of Russia.

On Monday evening the proper officer, from the Exchequer, waited on Mr. Wilkes in the King's Bench, and took his receipt for the 4000l. adjudged to him by the verdict obtained against Lord Halifax.

We are confidently assured, that the first object to be taken into consideration, by a certain august assembly, is the resolution of a former session, relative to a certain county election.

It is the opinion of the judicious in political matters, and of those, also, who have a knowledge of state secrets, that there is not one resolve, regarding the Knight of the Shire for a certain county, but what will be rescinded before the expiration of the month of January next.

Last night a most dreadful fire broke out in the Rope Walk, Rotherhithe, which destroyed 27 houses, greatly damaged several others, and a number of sheds were also consumed.

December 2. A late Chancellor of the Exchequer, it is said, is to take the lead in the patriotic interest, at the meeting of a Great Assembly.

The Secretary of a Nobleman, while in office, it is said, will support the above Gentleman's measures.

'Tis said that a Gentleman in the law department, who holds his place for life, is to resign on a pension of 3000l. per annum; and that he will afterwards be appointed president of the P— C—.

A commission is preparing to pass the Great Seal for a new Board of Commissioners of the Customs.

By a gentleman who has lately been at Toulon we are informed, that they were working with the greatest diligence, to raise a formidable fleet. The gentleman landed there from Italy, and, in going through the port, counted seventeen new ships of

the line quite finished, besides a number of frigates. It is no joke, that a treaty of marriage is at present negotiating between the Pr— d— and one of the Princesses of the blood of the House of Bourbon, but a fact.

The State-Lottery began drawing in November; the 22d December the price of tickets rose to 22l. 5s. Dec. 5. Whether the parliament is dissolved, or not, it is looked upon as certain, that there will be a total change in the administration; in which case a correspondent assures us, that the following will nearly be the arrangement of the new ministry:

First Lord of the Treasury, the Marquis of Rockingham, with Liberty to name his own board. Secretaries of State for the Northern and Southern departments, the Earl Temple and Shelburne.

President of the Council, Lord Camden.

Lord Chancellor, Sir John Eardley Wilmot, who is to be succeeded as Chief Justice of the common Pleas, by Mr. Serjeant Glynn.

Lord Privy Seal, the Earl of Chatham.

Lord Chamberlain, the Duke of Portland.

Chancellor of the exchequer, the Right Hon. William Dowdeswell, Esq;

Paymaster of the Forces, the Right Hon. George Grenville, Esq;

Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Earl of Bristol.

First Lord of Trade, Earl of Dartmouth.

First Lord of the Admiralty, Admiral Sanders, and Sir Edward Hawke to retire with a Peerage and Pension.

By letters from France, of good authority, we are assured, that after an answer to the first Remonstrance, sent to the French Court, on account of the obliging the Captain of the ship to strike his colours, in the Downs, which was given in gentle and conciliating terms, a second remonstrance was made, peremptorily demanding satisfaction and the punishment of the officer, to which the simple and spirited reply was made, *That he had obeyed his instructions.* This puts the Duke de Choiseul under great difficulties, as he has reason to fear the event and embarrassment of a war at this juncture; and yet being a Lorrainer, dreads the resentful imputation of giving up a point that so greatly affects the honour of France.

A celebrated Nobleman of this kingdom, greatly advanced in years, but formerly esteemed one of the prime wits of the age, is now so far changed from what he was, that falling into the hands of the Methodists, he is become one of that sect.

A gentleman who has lately visited our ports and royal yards, asserts that there are near thirty new ships of the line, of the most perfect and complete construction, which have not been at sea, but are now entirely finished; among them is a ship of immense force, pierced for 120 guns.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, attended by some officers, is now inspecting the state of the navy at Portsmouth.

It was yesterday strongly reported, that war had been declared between two neighbouring States on the continent; and that one of them had demanded our aid, as in a former instance.

They write from Dublin, that an Attempt (by bringing in a Privy Council Money Bill into their House) to deprive the Commons of their immemorial Privilege of having all Taxation Bills take their rise with them: But the Patriots having time to rally, their adversaries were defeated.

The day before Sir Edward Hawke sold out of the stocks, he informed the Ministers, of the advice he had received, to which, however, they seemed to give little or no credit; and he concluded with saying, he thought it his duty to acquaint them.

One of our Secretaries of State very lately confessed, that though nothing was more expressively pacific than the language of the French court at this time, yet the very great expences which they were now putting themselves to in naval affairs, make a war, in his opinion, very suspicious.

We hear that orders are given for fitting out 24 of our ships of war with all due expedition; and warrants for impressing sailors to man them are issued out.

The Earl of Effingham has obtained permission to take a command in the Czarina's service, and his baggage is sent on board a Russian ship at Plymouth.

Admiral Gaury is appointed Commander in chief of his Majesty's ships at Portsmouth, in the room of Sir J. Moore.

Dec. 7. It is reported, that Lord Weymouth is forthwith to go on an extraordinary negotiation, to the Court of France.

The King of Sardinia lies dangerously ill at Turin: his disorder is of the apoplectic kind.

Yesterday after breaking up of the Levée at St. James's, his Grace the Duke of Grafton, the two Secretaries of State and Lord Barrington, Secretary at war, had a conference with his Majesty.

The Reverend John Hinchliffe, D. D. is elected Bishop of Peterborough.

Colonel John Burgoyne is appointed Governor of Fort William in North-Britain, in the room of the late Gen. Kingley.

We hear that this week a number of Navy-Officers upon the half-pay list have had notice sent them to be in readiness to enter upon actual duty when called on.

Letters from Vienna say, that 2000 horses were arrived to remount the Imperial cavalry, and 4000 more were daily expected. Do not these indicate an approaching war?

The whole maritime force of Spain, we are told by this day's mail, is ordered to be got ready to put to sea the moment his Catholic Majesty shall judge proper; and his orders, it seems are executed with such celerity, that they work night and day in the dock yards.

They write from Trieste, that several vessels, arrived there from the Levant, had brought advice of 400 houses having been thrown down by a violent earthquake in the island of St. Maure.

We hear that the Count de Chatelet Lamont, the French Ambassador, arrived on Wednesday from Paris.

Letters from Amsterdam mention, that it was said an express had arrived there, with an account that General Count Panin has been surprised by a body of 20,000 Turks, and totally routed. This officer was dispatched by General Romanzow, commander in chief of the Russian army, in order to lay siege to Bender.

We are told that a great Personage has declared, that he will take no kind of notice whatever of the petitions that have been, or may be presented to him.

The London Gazette of Nov. 11, contains a Proclamation for proroguing the Parliament to the 9th of January, then to be held for the dispatch of divers weighty and important affairs.

Died. At Wooton in Buckinghamshire, the Lady of the Right Hon. George Greenville, brother to the Earl Temple. She was sister to the Earl of Thomond.

Promoted. Mr. Fitch, Advocate-General of the Vice-Admiralty Court of Massachusetts-Bay.

Dec 9. It is said that prels warrants will be issued out soon after Christmas.

By letters received yesterday from Paris, dated December 4, we learn, that they just had advice from Brest, that the commissioners appointed for carrying on the process against the Sieur Gordon (the English spy) who, after having been some months examining that affair, issued their definitive sentence on the 14th ult. which condemned him to be beheaded, it was accordingly executed the same day. We farther learn, that the next day a soldier, of the regiment of Berne, who was an accomplice with Gordon, was tried and condemned to be hanged: and that many other persons are in custody, who had a hand in this affair, and amongst the rest a physician named Durand.

The M—y are now at a loss for a person to take the lead at the meeting of an august assembly, as, it is said, Sir — has declined it.

It is expected that R— will be applied to, to do the above business.

The E— of E— has declared, that he will take no part in any administration that shall be formed by the E— of C—.

Yesterday Doyle and Valline, the two Cutters were executed: Being great apprehension of a tumult, the unhappy sufferers were obliged to be turned off before the usual time: Immediately after their execution the mob seized the gallows, and burnt it to ashes: they then went to the house of a master-weaver, broke his windows, and destroyed part of his stock. A guard of soldiers were sent for to quell the rioters, and two Justices of the peace went with them to read the riot act; upon which they dispersed. Three of the rioters were taken into custody.

Dec. 14. Letters from Leghorn mention, that some Russian officers have lately surveyed the harbour of Ancona, which is intended for the general rendezvous of the Russian fleet.

Ancona is seated on the Gulph of Venice, 50 miles from Urbino, and 116 from Rome.

A very disagreeable discovery has been made at the West-End of the town. Lord — having reason for some time, to suspect a too great intimacy between his Lady and a certain Personage, planned a method to make a discovery; which he effected, and caught his Lady in bed with her r—l paramour. he called his servants to be witnesses.

Whitehall, Dec. 23. The King has been pleased to appoint the Right Honourable William Earl of Dunmore to be Captain-General and Governor in Chief of his Majesty's Province of New-York, and the territories depending thereon in America.

London, Dec. 10. It is said the Earl of Buchan will be appointed Governor of the Colony of the Massachusetts-Bay, in the room of Sir Francis Ber-

nard, Bart. a circumstance if true, that indicates an attention to the sufferings of our North-American brethren. Other reports bear, that that nobleman will be entrusted with the care of the education of an illustrious young Prince.

We hear that the plan for restoring the tranquillity of the Colonies, will consist chiefly in fixing the quota of the different provinces, according to a general scale of proportion to be drawn out, after the most mature deliberation and enquiry, the respective assemblies having the choice of the easiest methods of assessing the people by internal taxes. None of the sums so raised to be remitted to Britain, but applied to the purposes of supporting the expences of government in North-America. The revenue laws to be repealed, and respectable Governors, who are acquainted with American affairs, to be appointed to preside in the different governments.

Report now says, the Parliament will not be dissolved, but that the so-much complained of resolutions will be rescinded, and a new writ issued for another member for the county of Middlesex. In this case there can be no doubt, but that Mr. Wilkes will be returned, and we hear no further objections will be made to his sitting in Parliament.

We hear that Lady Betty German has bequeathed 20,000 l. to Lord George Sackville, together with her seat at Drayton in Northamptonshire, and all the furniture therein; 20,000 l. to lady Vere Beauclerk; and annuities to all her servants, according to their stations. It is said, notwithstanding that lady has given in public and private charities 20000 l. a year for 40 years past, died worth, in jewels, plate and money, 700 000 l.

The Earl of Errol, son of the Earl of Kilmarnock, who suffered on Tower-hill, for being in the rebellion 1745, will be chosen one of the sixteen Peers of Scotland, in the room of the Earl of Eglington, deceased.

It is said, that a certain Nobleman is rendered inconsolable by the incontinence of his lady, as he married her purely on a principle of esteem, being a person of no fortune in comparison with his own.

The above nobleman, we hear, has neither received nor paid any visits since this unhappy affair.

We also hear that the damages sued for are 150,000 l. and not 100,000 l. as mentioned in the papers.

When a great Personage was informed of the above affair, it is said, he replied, "That he felt much for the injured Lord, and much also for himself, on account of family stain that might be bro't upon him by it."

It is reported, that a great Personage has particularly requested an unfortunate nobleman to withdraw his action, but that his Lordship has not yet complied.

It is said, that a certain nobleman, who has lately been trespassed on in his domestic happiness, did, at first, intend to proceed in the course of law for a divorce; but considering that this would be attended with delay, he has altered his resolution, and intends presenting a memorial at once to a great Personage; who, as head of the church, can grant it officially, without going thro' the tedious process of the ecclesiastical courts.

Not long since, a Commoner won from a noble Lord, his fine chariot and horses, at the game of hazard; and the same night sat the loser down at his own house, in his own carriage.

The Earl of Bute is arrived at Venice, and much recovered of his indisposition.

Dec. 21. We hear, that in a late council, at which the E— of C—m assisted, that nobleman positively insisted, that in the Middlesex election, no temporising methods could be made use of, as the only specific that could be applied to the grounds of illegality, must be a dissolution of those members that created it.

The Russian Admiral's ship of 60 guns, run ashore in getting into harbour, and is condemned.

The C— of the E— has written circular letters, in the most pressing terms to the King's men, as they are called, commanding their early attendance this winter, on most extraordinary matters of the highest national importance, which are to come on at the very opening.

In 1758, 660,000 weight of wrought leather was exported from England to America, but in 1763 no more than 28,000 weight was sent there, and this year scarce half that quantity.

Considerable damage has been done by an earthquake in several parts of France. At Avignon the shocks continued, without intermission, a minute and a half; but they were more violent at Roquemaure and Bedarides, where many houses, and almost all the chimnies, were thrown down.

It was reported this morning that a nobleman of the first rank and fortune in the kingdom, deserted the ministerial party on Thursday last, and intends to be present at the next meeting of

the Supporters of the Bill of Rights at the London Tavern.

It is now said the letters signed Janus are the production of a secret junto; and that the last composition under that signature was wrote by Mr. E— B—.

The E. of Ch—, lying ill in bed some time ago, declared, that at the ensuing meeting of P— he would go down to the house, to speak against the Adm—n, if a crutch would support him. If not, said his Lordship, I will be carried thither, and speak in this horizontal posture.

A courier arrived on Tuesday, brought an account that the Russian army were upon the point of storming Bender, and that it was not doubted they would carry that place immediately.

We are assured that Mr. Wilkes will shortly commence two fresh actions against Lord Halifax, one for an assault the other for false imprisonment.

Petitions have been presented by the City and Liberty of Westminster, City of Exeter, Worcester, Buckingham, Kent, Somerset, Berwick upon Tweed, Falmouth, Dec. 23. Sailed, the Earl of Halifax Packet Boat, Bouldersfor, for New-York.

Dec. 4. Arrived the Britannia, Miller, from New-York. At Bristol. Hood, from Philadelphia.

BASSETTERE, (in St. Christopher's)

Nov. 4. Yesterday his Excellency Count D'Henricie, commander in chief of his most Christian Majesty's islands in the West-Indies, arrived here from St. Eustatia in perfect health. His Excellency upon his arrival was saluted by the different forts.

Nov. 8. On Sunday evening last his Excellency Count D'Henricie embarked from hence on board L'Aimable Sophie, Captain Fouillois, for Gaudaloupe.

BOSTON, February 1, 1770.

We have an authentic Account from Nova-Scotia, that the Post of Annapolis-Royal, is, by his Majesty's Orders, to be entirely evacuated, the Officers of the Board of Ordnance are to repair to England, and the Stores of the Garrison are to be sent to wherever General Gage thinks proper.

The persons mentioned in our last to have unfortunately perished in the flames in the house lately burnt at Andover, were Mr. David Farnum, a bachelor, aged upwards of 60, and his two maiden sisters, the one 72 and the other between 60 and 70 years of age:—The fire is supposed to have happened by one of the aged maids smoking after she was in bed.

We hear from Dominica, that two mulatto women, that were carried out to sea on the top of a house, by the inundation at Roseau lately mentioned, have been taken up and carried into Martinico.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 27.

From West-Greenwich we learn, that Mr. Benjamin Spinck, of that Place, made upwards of One Thousand Weight of Cheese in the Course of last Summer, from the Milk of 26 Goats. A Sample of the Cheese has been shewn in this Town, which is allowed to be equal in Quality to any made in America, and little inferior to that imported from Europe.

NEWPORT, Jan. 29.

About a fortnight past our rivers and bay have been frozen hard enough to bear a man near 20 miles below Providence, and some nights the bay has been skimm'd over as low as Gould-Island, about two or three miles above this town. The weather here has not been known to continue so freezing cold, so long, for many years before; but is now very fine.

We hear from Dartmouth, that a few days past, a shopkeeper there, having several times missed cotton-wool out of a bag, by searching about, found a hole in the shop, where the bag stood, through which the thief having also made a hole in the bag, pull'd out the cotton: Upon which the shopkeeper procured a strong fox-trap, and having placed it against the hole, in the evening, left it: The next morning he found the thief (whose name we don't learn) with one of his hands fast in the trap: and it was thought his hand was so badly bruised and frozen, that it must be cut off.

We can assure the public, that the woollen and linen manufactures go on very rapidly in various parts of this colony; being informed by a gentleman of undoubted veracity, who has lately taken a tour into the country, that he found five or six in a number of houses, who were constantly employed at that business; and that a number of families had spun each 5 and 600 yards of different Sorts of cloth within a year. Thus it seems the country people are taking the most effectual method to prevent the importation of foreign manufactures, by supplying themselves, and those in more compact towns: For when there shall be no buyers, there will, most probably, be no importers.

Philadelphia, Feb. 5. We have just received Advice, That Sir William Draper, is arrived at Charles-Town, S. Carolina,